SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1986

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1993

NOTE

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Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER–31 DECEMBER 1986

NOTE. The titles of the documents in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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S/16877/ Add.3 [and Corr.1]	**31 December 1986**		**Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)** [concerning Persian Gulf shipping]		**1**
S/17725/ Add.35-51	10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21 and 31 October, 10, 11, 19 and 26 November, 9, 15, 23, 24 and 31 December 1986		Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration		
S/18360	21 October 1986	a	Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*: note by Secretary-General	For the report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/41/22)	
S/18360/ Add.1 and Corr.1**	2 October 1986	a	Special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*: recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa	Circulated under the double symbol A/41/22/ Add.1- S/18360/Add.1. For the special report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 22A* (A/41/22A)	
S/18366	**1 October 1986**		**Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General** [concerning an attack on staff of the embassy in Teheran]		**10**
S/18372	**1 October 1986**	**b**	**Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen to the President of the Security Council**		**10**
S/18373	**1 October 1986**	**c**	**Note by the Secretary-General**		**11**
S/18374	2 October 1986		Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of China on the Security Council		
S/18375	2 October 1986	b	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the President of the Security Council	Incorporated in the record of the 2709th meeting	
S/18376	**2 October 1986**	**b**	**Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**		**12**

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**Circulated on 29 October 1986.

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S/18379	**6 October 1986**		**Letter dated 3 October 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General** [concerning the situation in the Mediterranean]		**13**
S/18380	6 October 1986		Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter from the representative of the United States of America concerning implementation of Trusteeship Council resolution 2183 (LIII)		
S/18381	**6 October 1986**	**i**	**Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General**		**13**
S/18382	**6 October 1986**	**b**	**Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**14**
S/18383	8 October 1986	b	Draft resolution	Adopted without change; see resolution 588 (1986)	
S/18384	**7 October 1986**	**b**	**Letter dated 7 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**14**
S/18385	**7 October 1986**	**e**	**Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General**		**15**
S/18386	**8 October 1986**	**b**	**Letter dated 8 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General**		**15**
S/18387	**9 October 1986**	**c**	**Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General**		**15**
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S/18389	**9 October 1986**	**f**	**Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General**		**17**
S/18390	9 October 1986		Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from an article entitled "The pursuit of Vietnamization in Kampuchea"	Circulated under the double symbol A/41/695-S/18390	
S/18391	10 October 1986		Draft resolution [concerning the recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General]	Adopted without change; see resolution 589 (1986)	
S/18392	14 October 1986		Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final documents adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986	Circulated under the double symbol A/41/697-S/18392	

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S/18394	10 October 1986		Letter dated 10 October 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from a document entitled "Torture and severe ill-treatment of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience by Vietnamese occupiers in Kampuchea"	*Idem*, A/41/701- S/18394	
S/18395	13 October 1986		Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly	*Idem*, A/41/703- S/18395	
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DOCUMENT S/16877/ADD.3*

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 552 (1984)

[*Original: English*]
[*31 December 1986*]

1. It will be recalled that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 552 (1984) of 1 June 1984, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council, on 31 December 1984, a report [*S/16877*] which had been requested of him under paragraph 7 of that resolution. Addenda to that report [*S/16877/Add.1 and 2*] were issued on 22 January and 31 December 1985 respectively.

2. Information regarding incidents relevant to the Secretary-General's reporting responsibility under resolution 552 (1984) that continued to be received during the past year, primarily from the International Maritime Organization, is reproduced in the annex to the present addendum to the report.

3. In addition, a letter dated 28 April 1986 was received from the Government of Kuwait, referring to an incident on 24 November 1985 concerning the detention of a vessel that had been reported in last year's report [*S/16877/Add.2, annex*]. A letter dated 3 September 1986 was also received in this connection from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Both these communications have been issued as documents of the Security Council [*S/18041 and S/18316*].

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4. The Secretary-General is deeply alarmed by the continuing and escalating attacks on merchant shipping. As he pointed out in a recent report to the Security Council [*S/18480, paras. 7-12*], this year saw the highest number of such incidents in a single year with sharply increased casualties. This facet of this protracted and destructive conflict gives rise to particular concern in the international community, as attested to in part by the many communications addressed to the Secretary-General by international maritime organizations [*ibid., paras. 8 and 9*], not least because of the potential repercussions for the widening of hostilities.

5. In this connection, the Secretary-General also recalls resolution 582 (1986), adopted by the Security Council on 24 February 1986, as well as the letter addressed to him on 29 August 1986 [*S/18305*] by the President of the Security Council, his own statement on 3 October 1986 before the Council at its 2709th meeting and the statement issued on 22 December 1986 by the President of the Council [*S/18538*], all of which expressed renewed concern about escalating attacks on merchant shipping. The record shows that the calls for restraint have regrettably not been heeded. The Secretary-General feels duty-bound to stress once again the grave risk inherent in the existing situation and, above all, the need to achieve an early end to this unfortunate and ruinous conflict and thereby also to end this and other deplorable practices.

*Incorporating document S/16877/Add.3/Corr.1 of 10 February 1987.

ANNEX

Incidents reported by Governments and the International Maritime Organization from 1 January to 31 December 1986

Date of incident	*Name of vessel*	*Type*	*Tonnage*	*Nationality of owner*	*Flag of registration*	*Location and time of incident*	*Additional information*	*Source of report*
1 January	*Superior*	Tanker	273 454	Cyprus	Cyprus	South of Kharg Island	Hit by missile	IMO
5 January	*Koncar*	Tanker	62 416	Malta	Malta	20 miles south of Kharg Island; at 1300 hours local time	Vessel reported on fire; crew abandoned ship	IMO
9 January	*Ville du Sahara*	Container ship	12 691	Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	In Gulf of Oman about 125 miles east of Strait of Hormuz; at 0111 hours local time	Seized by Iranian navy and released 12 January	IMO
12 January	*President Taylor*	Cargo ship	15 949	United States of America	United States of America	Off coast of Oman about 30 miles south of United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah; at 1600 hours GMT	Reported boarded by 7 Iranian soldiers and officers; reported released 2 hours later	IMO
12 January	*Barber Perseus*	Roll-on roll-off ship	21 747	Panama	Panama	11 miles outside Iranian territorial waters, en route to Kuwait	Searched and released same day by Iranian naval commandos	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
12 January	*Artemis*	Bulk carrier	11 477	Greece	Greece	Gulf of Oman	Searched and released same day by Iranian navy	IMO
12 January	*Jork*	General cargo ship	908	Panama	Federal Republic of Germany	Gulf of Oman	Searched and released same day by Iranian navy	IMO
12 January	*Seedevi*	General cargo ship	3 806	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Gulf of Oman	Searched and released same day by Iranian navy	IMO
19 January	*Smit Maassluis*	Tug supply vessel	551	Netherlands	Netherlands	50 miles off Kharg Island; lat. 28°07'30"N, long. 51°05'00"E; at 0745 hours GMT	Hit by missile; Australian driver killed and 7 others injured	IMO
28 January	*Tomoe III*	Oil/chemical tanker	5 297	Panama	Panama	Some 45 miles off coast of Dubai heading out of Gulf; at 1557 hours local time	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
30 January	*Skaubo*	Ore/oil carrier	132 409	Liberia	Liberia	Lat. 25°33'N, long. 52°54'E; at 1116 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
2 February	*Torill*	Tanker	289 776	Malta	Malta	About 40 miles south of Kharg Island	Struck by missile; no casualties	IMO
3 February	*Noga*	Tanker	135 948	Liberia	Liberia	70 miles east of Qatar; at approx. 0918 hours GMT	Struck by missile	IMO
6 February	*Avocet*	Tanker	34 622	Cyprus	Cyprus	Lat. 26°00'N, long. 52°30'E	Hit by missile; 4 crewmen missing, 2 others injured	IMO
26 February	*Medusa*	Tanker	343 423	Liberia	Liberia	Approaching Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
26 February	*Polikon*	Tanker	239 604	Cyprus	Cyprus	Near Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
28 February	*Castor*	Ore/oil carrier	268 728	Liberia	Liberia	40 miles south of Kharg Island	Hit by missile; 2 crewmen killed	IMO
28 February	*Energy Courage*	Tanker	231 490	Hong Kong	Liberia	Near Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
2 March	*Atlas I*	Tanker	142 806	Turkey	Turkey	Off the coast of Qatar; lat. 26°15'N, long. 52°45'E; at 0800 hours GMT	Hit in helicopter attack; chief engineer killed and another crew member badly injured	IMO
2 March	*Bow Fighter*	Tanker	34 982	Norway	Norway	Lat. 25°42'N, long. 53°20'E	Hit by missile; no injuries reported	IMO
4 March	*Chaumont*	Tanker	269 713	France	France	Lat. 25°57'N, long. 52°43'E; 70 miles off Doha	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
6 March	*Wise*	Tanker	30 292	Cyprus	Cyprus	95 miles off Qatar; at 0750 hours local time	Hit by missile; 4 crewmen died, 6 suffered burns and other injuries	IMO
13 March	*Gogo Regent*	Chemical carrier	32 737	United States of America	Liberia	Lat. 25°39'N, long. 53°02'E, at 0730 hours GMT	Reported to have been strafed; master slightly injured	IMO
17 March	*Achievement*	Tanker	262 208	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Cyprus	90 miles south of Kharg Island; at 0140 hours GMT	Attacked by missile; no injuries reported	IMO
20 March	*Atlanticos*	Tanker	259 955	Fiji	Liberia	Off Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
20 March	*Superior*	Tanker	273 454	Cyprus	Cyprus	Off Kharg Island	Hit by missile; some damage but no casualties reported	IMO
20 March	*Royal Colombo*	Tanker	126 998	Sri Lanka	Republic of Korea	In Persian Gulf	Attacked by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
29 March	*Hawaii*	Tanker	372 201	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Liberia	About 60 miles south of Kharg Island; lat. 25°46'N, long. 52°52'E, at 0300 hours local time	Attacked on date indicated; no casualties reported	IMO
29 March	*Stelios*	Tanker	206 198	Greece	Panama	About 70 miles east of Qatar	Attacked on date indicated; no casualties	IMO
29 March	*Berge King*	Tanker	284 919	Norway	Norway	Same area as *Stelios;* at 1700 hours local time	Attacked on date indicated; no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
31 March	*Zor*	Tanker	5 390	Qatar	Qatar	About 60 miles east of Qatar; lat. 25°38'N, long. 53°01.5'E; at 1300 hours local time	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
5 April	*Petrostar XVI*	Tanker	20 087	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	About 20 miles off Halul Island in Shal Ullam Shoals region, 70 miles north-east of Qatar	Hit by missile; 1 seaman missing; 7 crewmen injured	IMO
17 April	*Leegas*	Gas carrier	3 188	Panama	Panama	Lat. 25°38'N, long. 52°52'E; at 1012 hours local time	Hit by 2 missiles; 1 crew member missing	IMO
20 April	*Atlat I*	Tanker	142 806	Turkey	Turkey	Lat. 25°25'N, long. 52°11'E; at 0830 hours GMT	Hit by missile; 1 crew member killed, 3 injured	IMO
27 April	*Minab*	Oil product carrier	25 649	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	39 miles south of Bushire	Vessel on fire after attack; no casualties reported	IMO
1 May	*Safaniya*	Tanker	48 582	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Eastern part of the Gulf; lat. 25°10'N, long. 53°33'E; at 1145 hours GMT	Hit by missile; 3 crewmen reported killed; number of crew members injured not specified, but at least 1 seriously	IMO
6 May	*Superior*	Tanker	273 454	Cyprus	Cyprus	40 miles south of Kharg Island; lat. 28°23'N, long. 50°52'E	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
7 May	*Al Nisr Al Arabi*	Tanker	284 091	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Lat. 25°40.2'N, long. 55°10'E; at 1040 hours GMT	Attacked on date indicated; no casualties	IMO
8 May	*Harmony I*	Tanker	86 560	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Malta	Close to port of Bushire	Hit on date indicated; no casualties reported	IMO
9 May	*Aristotle S. Onassis*	Tanker	273 900	Liberia	Liberia	Lat. 25°30'N, long. 54°00'E; at 1750 hours local time	Hit by missile; 2 crewmen dead	IMO
13 May	*Columbia*	Cargo ship	19 114	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	In Gulf area; at approx. 0500 hours GMT	Boarded and searched by Iranian vessel; released after 2 hours	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
14 May	*Frankfurt Oder*	Cargo ship	10 230	German Democratic Republic	German Democratic Republic	In Gulf area	Boarded by Iranian frigate	IMO
24 May	*W. Enterprise*	Tanker	357 430	Norway	Cyprus	Lat. 28°42'N, long. 50°42'E; at 2243 hours GMT	Hit by missiles; attacked twice same day; minor injuries to crew	IMO
31 May	*Hellespont Enterprise*	Tanker	319 226	Greece	Liberia	50 miles south of Kharg Island	Hit by missiles; all crew safe	IMO
7 June	*Energy Mobility*	Tanker	223 911	Not specified	Liberia	Lat. 28°41.5'N, long. 50°42'E	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
9 June	*Karbala*	Salvage tug	220	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Struck by missile while assisting tanker *Energy Mobility* 9 June; *Karbala* sank	IMO
10 June	*Medusa*	Tanker	434 423	Liberia	Liberia	Approx. 40 miles south of Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
14 June	*Koriana*	Tanker	63 736	Greece	Greece	Lat. 25°39'N, long. 55°27'E; at 1115 hours local time	Attack by missiles while anchored; no casualties reported	IMO
23 June	*Diego Silang*	Tanker	96 954	Philippines	Philippines	18 miles west of Ras Al Khaimah; lat. 25°48'N, long. 55°25'E; at 1150 hours local time	Attacked on date indicated; 1 person dead, 2 seriously injured	IMO
28 June	*Superior*	Tanker	273 454	Cyprus	Cyprus	10 miles off Dubai; at approx. 1130 hours local time	Hit by missile; 3 crew members injured	IMO
11 July	*Lady Rose*	Tanker	80 859	Canada	Malta	South of Kharg Island; early morning local time	Hit by missile; 1 crewman injured	IMO
13 July	*Achilles*	Tanker	269 195	Cyprus	Liberia	Lat. 28°07'N, long. 51°04'E; at about 0600 hours GMT	Struck by missiles; no casualties reported	IMO
28 July	*Polikon*	Tanker	239 604	Cyprus	Cyprus	Near Kharg Island; at 0400 hours local time	Reported hit in Iraqi aircraft attack; no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
1 August	*Ethnic*	Tanker	274 629	Greece	Greece	Lat. 25°37'N, long. 52°59'E; at 0935 hours local time	Hit by missiles; no injuries reported	IMO
3 August	*Mercedes*	Ore/bulk/oil carrier	76 297	Liberia	Liberia	Lat. 25°54'N, long. 55°30'E; at 0925 hours GMT	Hit by missiles; no casualties reported	IMO
4 August	*Konkar Dinos*	Tanker	234 752	Greece	Greece	Eastern Gulf	Attacked by missiles; no casualties	IMO
7 August	*Mistra*	Tanker	259 617	Liberia	Liberia	Off Kharg Island	Hit by missiles; no casualties	IMO
7 August	*Magnum*	Tanker	300 070	Panama	Panama	South of Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no injuries of crew reported	IMO
10 August	*Golar Robin*	Tanker	219 387	Norway	Liberia	Lat. 25°35'N, long. 54°52'E; at 1000 hours local time	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
11 August	*Olympian*	Tanker	357 023	Greece	Greece	Lat. 25°50'N, long. 55°30'E; at 1316 hours local time	Attacked by 2 missiles; no casualties	IMO
12 August	*Azarpad*	Tanker	233 788	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near Sirri Island	Hit by missiles; all crewmen reported dead	IMO
12 August	*Klelia*	Tanker	392 985	Greece	Cyprus	Sirri Island; at 0723 hours GMT	Hit by missiles; 3 crewmen reported dead	IMO
12 August	*Venture*	Tanker	75 680	Greece	Liberia	Near Sirri Island; at 0723 hours GMT	Attacked by missiles; no casualties reported	IMO
12 August	*Mississippi*	Tanker	284 299	Liberia	Liberia	At Sirri Island	Attacked but sustained little damage; no casualties	IMO
15 August	*Kyokuho-Lily*	Tanker	6 479	Panama	Panama	Lat. 25°26'N, long. 55°12'E; at approx. 1200 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
16 or 17 August	*Pamit*	Ore/bulk/oil	84 137	Greece	Panama	At Ras Bahregan; north of Kharg Island	Attacked while discharging cargo; no casualties reported	IMO
17 August	*Weeleck 3*	Tanker	16 956	Taiwan	Panama	Lat. 25°28'N, long. 55°05'E	Hit by missile; 3 men reported dead, 3 injured	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
18 August	*Akarita*	Tanker	230 683	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Liberia	Lat. 25°30'05"N long. 54°32'E; approx. 0815 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
19 August	*Abu Adil*		485	Bahrain	Panama	Lat. 28°12'N, long. 50°52'E; at 2130 hours local time	Hit by missile; vessel sank; 4 seamen missing, feared dead	IMO
2 September	*Yemtsov*	Cargo ship	11 750	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Approx. 30 miles west of Dubai and 10 miles south of Sirri Island; lat. 25°40'N, long. 55°15'E; at 0630 hours local time	Seized by Iranian warship for cargo inspection and released; no injuries to crew reported	IMO
5 September	*Mokran*	Product carrier	25 651	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At Lavan Island	Attacked while moored; 2 crew members killed	IMO
13 September	*Brissac*	Tanker	239 726	France	France	In southern Gulf while proceeding to Kuwait	Hit by missile; no crew casualties reported	IMO
13 September	*Golden Bear*	Tanker	8 700	Panama	Panama	20 miles off United Arab Emirates coast	Boarded by Iranian search party	IMO
13 September	*Gulf Pioneer*	Tanker	9 443	Panama	Panama	Off southern coast of Gulf	Boarded by Iranian search party	IMO
13 September	*Acacia*	Tanker	Not specified	Panama	Panama	Off southern coast of Gulf	Boarded by Iranian search party	IMO
13 September	*Pal Pal*	Bulker	26 901	Panama	Panama	Off southern coast of Gulf	Boarded by Iranian search party	IMO
16 September	*Al Fantas*	Tanker	290 085	Kuwait	Kuwait	35 miles east of Ras Al Khaji; lat. 28°27'N, long. 49°12'E	Reported struck by 3 missiles; no casualties	(*a*) Letter of 19/9/86 from Kuwait (*b*) IMO
17 September	*Seetrans-22*	Tug	Not specified	Not specified	Panama	Ras Bahregan; at 0945 hours local time	Hit by missiles; no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
18 September	*Karakoram*	Tanker	13 003	Federal Republic of Germany	Panama	20 miles inside Strait of Hormuz	Intercepted by Iranian navy and taken to southern Iranian port for inspection	IMO
23 September	*Pawnee*	Combination carrier	122 272	Switzerland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Lat. 25°54'N, long. 55°31'E; 25 miles east of Abu Musa; at 0445 hours GMT	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
29 September	*Dena*	Tanker	372 201	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	About 80 miles south of Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
1 October	*Angel*	Tanker	227 492	Cyprus	Cyprus	45 miles south of Kharg Island	Struck by missile; no casualties	IMO
3 October	*Free Enterprise*	Tanker	253 994	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Malta	About 70 miles south of Kharg Island	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
5 October	*August Star*	Tanker	268 951	Greece	Greece	About 18 miles off Jebel Ali; at 1705 hours local time	Hit by 4 missiles; 1 crew member injured	IMO
6 or 7 October	*Faroship L.*	Tanker	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	While anchored at Kharg Island terminal	Hit by missile	IMO
12 or 13 October	*Freedomship L.*	Tanker	278 798	Not specified	Not specified	Lat. 28°53'N, long. 50°33'E	Hit by missile; no casualties	IMO
16 October	*Maersk Victory*	Oil rig	Not specified	Denmark	Panama	About 70 miles north-west of Abu Dhabi; at 1240 hours local time	Attacked on given date; 1 crew killed, 3 injured	IMO
17 October	*Five Brooks*	Tanker	20 780	Hong Kong	Panama	Struck west of Mina Saqr, Oman; lat. 26°15'N, long. 56°08'E, at 0225 hours local time	Attacked on given date; 10 crew killed	IMO
22 October	*Al-Faiha*	Tanker	263 679	Kuwait	Kuwait	Off Dubai coast; lat. 25°25'N, long. 55°08'E; at 0246 hours local time	Attacked on given date; no casualties	IMO

Date of incident	Name of vessel	Type	Tonnage	Nationality of owner	Flag of registration	Location and time of incident	Additional information	Source of report
28 October	*Dena*	Tanker	372 291	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kharg Island; at 1600 hours GMT	Attacked on given date; no report of casualties	IMO
31 October	*John Stove*	Tanker	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Lat. 26°56'N, long. 51°06'E; at 0700 hours GMT	Attacked on given date; no casualties reported	IMO
9 November	*Angel*	Tanker	227 492	Cyprus	Cyprus	Lat. 28°12'N, long. 51°03'E; at approx. 0940 hours GMT	Hit by missile; again attacked later same day; no casualties reported	IMO
9 November	*Khark*	Tanker	231 712	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Approx. 20-40 miles south of position of Angel	Attacked on given date; no report of casualties	IMO
17 November	*Crown Hope*	Tanker	37 439	Not specified	Liberia	Lat. 25°38'N, long. 55°25'E; at approx. 2100 hours GMT	Attacked on given date; no casualties	IMO
25 November	*Tabriz*	Tanker	69 498	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near Larak Island	Hit by missile; no casualties reported	IMO
25 November	*Antarctica*	Tanker	120 000	Not specified	Not specified	Near Larak Island	Hit by missile; vessel on charter to Islamic Republic of Iran; no casualties reported	IMO
25 November	*Shining Star*	Tanker	128 929	Not specified	Cyprus	Near Larak Island	Hit by missile; no report on casualties	IMO
27 November	*Musa*	Tug boat	Not specified	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Approx. 17 miles from Feridoon platform; afternoon	Attacked by missile; 8 crew killed	IMO
1 December	*Seetrans 7*	Support vessel	87.34	Not specified	Panama	Northern Gulf	Hit by gunfire; master of vessel slightly injured	IMO
7 December	*Free Enterprise*	Tanker	253 994	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Malta	About 60 miles south of Kharg Island; at 1500 hours	Attacked by missiles; no reports on casualties	IMO
23 December	*Achilles*	Tanker	269 195	Cyprus	Liberia	Approx. 60 miles south of Kharg Island	Attacked by missiles; no casualties reported	IMO

DOCUMENT S/18366*

Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 October 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was summoned on 17 August 1986 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the following was conveyed to him by the concerned department of the Ministry:

"At about midnight on 12 August, when Zia-uddin Wahdat, Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Teheran was leaving with his family by train to the USSR on official work accompanied by Assadullah Karimzadah, an employee of the embassy, they were attacked by five persons on the way between Zanjan and Mianah, Iran.

"The attackers, whose faces were masked, spoke Persian fluently, which proved that they were Iranian citizens. They threatened the Chargé d'affaires and the embassy employee by firing 13 rounds. The attackers robbed them of their documents, including diplomatic passports, diplomatic mail and their identity cards, as well as their private ornaments and cash. The approximate value of the stolen articles was 5 million rials.

"The terrorists, after beating the Chargé d'affaires and the Afghan employee for 50 minutes, locked them up inside the bathroom of the train and got off at the train stop of Mianah. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests this organized terroristic action of those who are in charge of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and his family in Teheran and demands that the diplomatic passports, diplomatic mail, their identity cards, stolen money and their other precious belongings should be obtained from the terrorists and returned to the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Teheran as soon as possible. The perpetrators of the aforementioned inhuman acts, which are contrary to internationally accepted norms and principles, diplomatic obligations and mutual relations, should be apprehended and prosecuted legally.

"On the basis of the provisions of the Vienna agreements on diplomatic relations, the security of the members of the diplomatic representation and the successful execution of embassy tasks are the obligation of the host country.

"Therefore, it is the duty of the Islamic Republic of Iran to pay serious attention to ensuring the security of representation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Iran, its members, employees and properties and not to allow the recurrence of such incidents in the future. Otherwise, the Ministry believes that such irresponsible incidents against the diplomatic representation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its employees in Iran, which are contrary to internationally accepted norms and principles, will produce negative results in the relations between the two countries, the grave consequences of which will not be borne by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/656-S/18366.

DOCUMENT S/18372

Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]
[1 October 1986]

We have the honour to inform you that our committee, established under the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the foreign ministerial level at its emergency session on 14 March 1984, has reviewed the situation arising as a result of the daily official statements by the highest officials in the Iranian Government, which threaten the launching of fresh large-scale military aggression against Iraq. The committee has deemed it appropriate to draw your attention to the fact that these threats confirm the determination of the Iranian Government to continue the war in spite of the resolutions of the Security Council, the most recent of these being resolution 582 (1986), which calls for the termination of the conflict between Iran and Iraq by peaceful settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. They constitute a grave development which presents a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and to international peace and security, contrary to the provisions of the Charter, and they impose on the Security Council the necessity of assuming its legal responsibilities in the endeavour to establish peace.

In view of the increasing gravity that marks the situation owing to the Iranian threats and the disastrous consequences that may arise out of the anticipated Iranian armed aggression, we request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation between Iran and Iraq and to adopt measures to ensure the implementation to Security Council resolution 582 (1986), which was adopted unanimously on 24 February 1986.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) M. Driss SLAOUI
Permanent Representative of Morocco
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Samir SHIHABI
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Néjib BOUZIRI
Permanent Representative of Tunisia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mohamed Salem BASENDWAH
Permanent Representative of Yemen
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18373*

Note by the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*1 October 1986*]

On 1 October 1986 I received a visit from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, who delivered to me a joint declaration entitled "Peace is still possible in Central America" and requested me to have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985.

ANNEX

Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group

PEACE IS STILL POSSIBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The crisis in Central America is becoming more serious every day, and the risk of war is increasing.

Those who believe in a military solution are disregarding the true dimension of the problem. We wish to draw attention to what is at stake: expansion of the conflict, intensification of the confrontations, and war.

The crisis in Central America can create serious tensions and conflicts throughout the continent. The peace of Central America is therefore our own peace.

As Latin Americans, we request time to act, time to offer both sides a peaceful, just and lasting solution, a solution which is not easy to reach but which can be promoted by taking a suitable approach, based on an understanding of the essential causes of the conflict and the belief that the fundamental interests of Latin America are at stake in Central America.

As Latin Americans we wish to see pluralistic democracy and economic and social development make headway in Central America. We wish to demonstrate through practical deeds that our peoples can achieve peace, development and justice without external interference, in accordance with their own decisions and historical experience.

Latin America is not unaware of, and does not disregard, any of the interests at stake. It does not wish Central America to be transformed into yet another hotbed of tension between East and West. It does not wish any Central American State to become a threat to the stability or security of other States. It does not wish the principles of self-determination and non-intervention to be sacrificed in the name of security or democracy.

We remain firmly committed to peace, development and justice in Central America. We are fully aware that powerful interests oppose our efforts. War cannot be avoided if the protagonists want war.

This war, however, is still not inevitable.

The Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict have the primary responsibility for the prevention of war. It is imperative to abandon a logic of confrontation that implies eliminating one danger by creating a much greater danger and attempts to justify death as a means of safeguarding life.

Secondly, we, as Latin Americans, must contribute actively to avoiding the outbreak of a conflict that would affect all our peoples.

Thirdly, the prevention of war in Central America is a task for all politically responsible Governments and individuals who are prepared to defend the cause of peace.

The members of the Contadora Group and its Support Group are assuming their full responsibility. We have decided to embark on a series of consultations and political negotiations in order to initiate, with the assistance of the Central American Governments and the international community, measures that would contribute effectively to the attainment of the goals of peace and unity which inspire the action of the Contadora and Support Groups and which identify them and bind them together so closely.

We urge the countries involved in the conflict to make clear their desire for peace and to translate that desire into unequivocal action.

We call on all the States of the international community to join actively in this effort for peace.

New York, 1 October 1986

(*Signed*) Julio LONDOÑO
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia

(*Signed*) Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico

(*Signed*) Jorge ABADÍA ARIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama

(*Signed*) Simón Alberto CONSALVI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela

(*Signed*) Dante CAPUTO
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina

(*Signed*) Roberto ABREU SODRE
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil

(*Signed*) Allan WAGNER TIZÓN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru

(*Signed*) Enrique V. IGLESIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/662-S/18373.

DOCUMENT S/18376

Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*2 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed letter dated 2 October 1986 from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you.

It will be highly appreciated if this note was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 2 OCTOBER 1986 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Since the Security Council issued its statement of 21 March 1986 [*S/17932*] condemning the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime and demanding termination of this criminal policy, the Iraqi forces have repeatedly resorted to these illegal means of warfare. Detailed information regarding these attacks were reported to the international community and are contained in documents S/17944 of 26 March 1986, S/18028 of 22 April, S/18036 of 24 April, S/18043 of 30 April, S/18104 of 27 May, S/18322 of 5 September and S/18334 of 10 September. The Iraqi disregard for this demand of the Security Council and, more importantly, for the well-established and universally accepted norms of international law and principles of civilization, should logically pose an important source of grave concern for the Council. These major developments in the imposed war, indicative of the true Iraqi position *vis-à-vis* international organizations, should convince the Council to adopt a more objective approach addressing the question of the initiation of the war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and repeated violations of international law by Iraq. The failure of Iraqi rulers to abide by the decisions of the Council when such decisions are not exactly in line with their expansionist policies should further convince the Council of the real motivations behind Iraq's desperate supplication. Such selective treatment of the Council by the Iraqi aggressors and war criminals should clearly illustrate to this international body responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security and, more importantly, charged with the task of preventing aggression and preserving principles of justice and international law, the necessity of an effort to rectify the shortcomings of the past and an attempt to improve upon its previous decisions and resolutions, rather than merely referring to the previous biased resolution whose partiality and lack of principle made them ineffective and inapplicable.

Certain Governments have again attempted to manipulate the Security Council for shortsighted diplomatic considerations, claiming new developments in the imposed war. The very same Governments have failed to heed the Council's repeated calls to "exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict". They have continued to arm and finance the Iraqi army of aggression in defiance of the same Council resolutions to which they refer. They should be encouraged to contribute to the solution of the problem as envisaged by the resolutions of many international bodies, including paragraph 7 of Council resolution 582 (1986). Having failed to play a positive role, they should not be allowed to take the Council back to its previous partiality, destroying its credibility in the international community and neutralizing its positive steps.

The Security Council should do its utmost to enhance and strengthen the praiseworthy and humanitarian initiatives, efforts and achievements of the Secretary-General. There are still more avenues to be explored. Such future possibilities should not be blocked. The Islamic Republic of Iran is fully prepared to continue its co-operation with the Secretary-General and explore new possibilities in order to reduce the sufferings caused by the imposed war, through enforcement of the relevant rules of international law as envisaged in the letter of the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General contained in document S/18305 of 29 August 1986. It is also prepared to explore seriously means to prevent the widening of the conflict and to guarantee regional security. The Islamic Republic of Iran has proposed a regional security arrangement based on absolute respect for sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of regional countries, non-intervention in the internal affairs of one another and maintenance of neutrality with regard to the imposed war by non-participants. Such a pragmatic approach to this most important issue can be further studied, exploring means to achieve a much needed system of regional security for this volatile region of the world.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18378*

Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Spanish*]
[*3 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention another act of harassment carried out by a British aircraft against a fishing vessel flying the Argentine flag in waters under Argentine jurisdiction and outside the illegal "protection zone" established by the British Government around the Malvinas Islands.

The incident in question took place on 1 October at 1447 hours, at 53°22' south latitude and 62°30' west longitude when the fishing vessel *API II*, flying the Argentine flag, was overflown at low altitude by an aircraft recognizably belonging to the British Air Force.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/669-S/18378.

Regrettably, the Argentine Government is obliged once again to report acts of harassment against ships flying the Argentine flag and engaged in legitimate and peaceful activities. My Government vigorously rejects such acts, which in no way contribute to strengthening the climate of peace and confidence which should exist between the two nations.

I request that this note be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and that it be brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18379*

Letter dated 3 October 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*6 October 1986*]

It has become clear, beyond any doubt, from the statements of the United States Administration that this Administration has misled world public opinion through the use of the United States press for the purpose of attaining its goals of committing aerial and naval military aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

On many occasions in the past, we have alerted you to the falsehood and untruth of the allegations of the United States Administration. On 19 September 1986, we notified you and requested you to notify the United States Government of Libya's readiness to have recourse to the International Court of Justice or the Security Council with a view to an investigation of United States allegations against Libya. On 31 July 1986, we transmitted to you the statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison [*S/18253, annex*], which contained the same request.

As I emphasize to you my country's wholehearted desire for dialogue, the solution of problems by peaceful means and the taking of all possible action to put an end to the state of deterioration deliberately created by the United States Administration in the Mediterranean region, I wish to draw your attention to the gravity of the statement by the United States Secretary of State at his press conference on 2 October, when he said: "In time of war, the truth is so precious, it must be attended by a bodyguard of lies" and added that the United States was "pretty darn close to" a state of war with Libya.

The United States Administration's policy of intervening in the internal affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and endeavouring to disrupt its stability and security is now evident to all, and to you in particular. Accordingly, your assumption of the responsibilities placed on you by the Charter has become more imperative and urgent than at any time in the past. The United States Administration bears full responsibility for the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/675-S/18379.

DOCUMENT S/18381

Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 October 1986*]

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to request the circulation of the confidential letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dated 29 May 1986 and addressed to you, as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1986 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my letter submitted to you prior to the Security Council session [*S/17849*], the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the Iraqi aggression, the resultant war and the various dimensions which this war has possessed were demonstrated. Among the important positions emphasized in this letter was the need for the prevention of intervention by other countries and any other measures which might cause the war to spread. This position was also reflected in Council resolution 582 (1986) and was one of the elements supported by the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran [*S/17864, annex*].

The Iraqi war against Iran, which commenced with the former's far-reaching aggression on 22 September 1980, has reached a complex stage because of interference by other countries and the lack of preparedness on the part of international forums to confront such aggression. It is feared that it will take too long to attain an ultimate and final solution. Under such circumstances, the prevention of the widening of the geographical scope of this war remains the main goal of international organizations and the countries of the region.

To secure this goal, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with her declared policy based on the prevention of the widening of the scope of the war and in order to render possible the envisioning of a stable and peaceful future for the region, has continued to develop her relations with countries of the region despite the aid given by some of them to Iraq. The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to remain committed to the latter policy. However, Iraq, by

her large-scale provocations and her co-ordination of political position-taking on the part of certain countries, has reinforced the anxiety that in the future the confinement of the war to its present location may prove a difficult task. This issue may prove to be even more dangerous than the war itself.

In our view, under prevailing circumstances, the arrival of an impartial representative on the scene will be very useful in adjusting the existing situation. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in view of the friendly relations and the mutual confidence which she has enjoyed over the past few years with you, is prepared to co-operate with you on the question of the prevention of the spreading of the war from the two countries to others. Accordingly, your initiatives in different fields to secure long-term peace and security in the region, based on the principle of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the question of restraint from intervention in internal affairs and the maintenance of complete impartiality on the part of all countries, will be considered.

The Persian Gulf is one of the most sensitive strategic areas in the world and the maintenance and guaranteeing of peace and stability in this region is a question of vital significance.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18382

Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*6 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continuing attacks against purely civilian areas of Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the régime has perpetrated a further crime against the Iraqi civilian population, as explained below.

1. At 11.09 a.m. on 5 October 1986, two Iranian aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over the governorate of Wasit and bombarded dwellings in the town of Kut, killing six civilians, including three children and two women, and injuring 33 others, including 10 women and 12 children. The bombardments also destroyed 12 dwellings and damaged seven vehicles and a primary school.

2. On the same day, the residential areas of the city of Basra were subjected to long-range Iranian artillery fire. Two civilians were killed, one dwelling was destroyed and another dwelling was damaged.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18384

Letter dated 7 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*7 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continuing attacks against purely civilian areas of Iraq, the latest such letter having been issued as document S/18382, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian forces continued to attack such targets on 6 and 7 October 1986, as described below.

On 6 October Basra and the town of Khurmal were subjected to long-range artillery fire. Among the civilian population, two persons, including one woman, were killed and seven others, including two children, were injured. In Basra two dwellings were destroyed and two others were damaged, and in Khurmal four dwellings were destroyed.

On 7 October the Iranian enemy resumed its bombardment of Basra at 7 a.m., and by 10.30 a.m. 67 shells had dropped on the city. This criminal attack resulted in four dead and 10 injured among the civilian population. In addition, six houses were destroyed, two private vehicles were burned and 11 others were damaged.

The city of Basra was once again subjected to artillery fire and 34 shells landed on the city between 11.50 a.m. and 12.22 p.m., causing fires and injuring one civilian.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18385*

Letter dated 6 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 October 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 5.00 p.m. on 2 October 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"According to the information of the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Pakistani military forces and militia, with the help of American advisers, have launched 700 ground-to-ground rockets from Sultanzai village against the centre of Spinboldak district on 19 September 1986. As a result of this criminal action of the military forces of Pakistan and their American collaborators, which lasted from 2.00 p.m. until 11.00 p.m., one Afghan soldier, 60 children and a woman were martyred, and 44 other residents of the area were injured and the congregation mosque of the capital of Spinboldak was damaged.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this aggressive action of the Pakistani Government and lodges its strong protests with the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the military authorities of Pakistan put an end to such provocative actions, otherwise the responsibility for their dangerous and heavy consequences shall rest with the Government of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/684-S/18385.

DOCUMENT S/18386

Letter dated 8 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*8 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continuing attacks against purely civilian areas of Iraq, the latest such letter having been issued as document S/18384, I have the honour to inform you that yesterday at 5 p.m. the Iranian forces bombarded the city of Basra. This criminal bombardment was resumed at 5 a.m. today, 8 October, and lasted until 7.55 a.m. A 10-year-old girl was killed, nine Iraqi citizens, including five children, were injured, and 13 dwellings, one hotel and one primary school were damaged.

In all, 111 projectiles have struck Basra since yesterday.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18387*

Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Spanish*]
[*9 October 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a note dated 8 October 1986 from Mr. Victor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"I wish to refer to the very serious events set out below:

"On 5 October 1986, at approximately 12.45 p.m., units of the Sandinist People's Army belonging to the 55th Infantry Brigade of the Fifth Military Region shot down with portable surface-to-air missiles a tactical cargo aircraft of the C-123 type, registration No. C-824, which was engaged in transporting supplies for the mercenary forces in the service of your Government in the area of El Tule, department of Río San Juan.

"According to available information, three members

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/692-S/18387.

of the aircraft's crew were killed and a fourth member, who had parachuted from the aircraft, was captured. The last-mentioned person was in possession of an identification card issued by the Salvadorian air force and identifying him as Eugene Hasenfus, a national of the United States of America and a member of the United States group of advisers in El Salvador. According to his initial statements, Mr. Hasenfus had been in El Salvador since July 1986 and had made four supply flights for the mercenary forces in Nicaragua. The said flights departed from the airport at the military base of Ilopango, in El Salvador.

"It has also been established that the dead persons are the pilot, William J. Cooper, and the co-pilot, Wallace Blane Sawyer, both nationals of the United States. The latter person carried an identification card similar to the one found on Mr. Hasenfus. The third person who died has still not been identified.

"Our investigations so far have revealed that the aircraft was transporting more than 100,000 cartridges for AK rifles, 70 AK-MS rifles, dozens of PG-7 rockets, jungle boots and other military equipment.

"The engagement of these United States citizens working for the American Central Intelligence Agency is irrefutable proof that, unless the current trend is reversed, the conflict in Central America will continue its downward spiral into 'Vietnamization', exacting a tragic toll of Nicaraguan citizens and United States citizens, such as those who have died on this occasion.

"Such acts, encouraged by the approval of additional funding for the terrorist forces spawned by your Government, the official designation of the Central Intelligence Agency to direct the activities of the mercenaries, and the authorizing of the United States military advisers to participate in the aggression against my country, are steps which widen the scope of the conflict and threaten to unleash a war of incalculable proportions.

"On previous occasions I have had the duty to inform you about the death of other United States citizens who have been directly involved in the war against my country. The fact that the American Central Intelligence Agency is now participating more directly in the attacks against the territory and people of Nicaragua reflects the decision of your Government to commit the United States Army to military and paramilitary operations against Nicaragua in a move which can only lead to greater bloodshed and to a direct and large-scale intervention by United States troops.

"Such situations are the tragic result of what happens when a country defies the international legal order and refuses to base its conduct on the norms of civilized coexistence which govern relations among States. The Government of the United States must assume its responsibility as a member of the international community and desist from a policy which can only lead, as stated in the recent declaration of the eight Foreign Ministers of the countries members of Contadora Group and the Support Group, to 'an expansion of the conflict, intensification of the confrontations, and war' [*see S/18373, annex*].

"The Government of Nicaragua, in lodging its most formal and vigorous protest against these acts which flagrantly violate international law and the Charter of the United Nations, urgently appeals to the Government of the United States of America to abide by the Judgment of the International Court of Justice and accordingly to cease its military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua and against Nicaragua. The death of the United States citizens should prompt the United States Government to reflect deeply with a view to abandoning its policy of force, threats and intervention in Central America and accepting the path of dialogue and recourse to peaceful means of settling disputes, which is the only path that can genuinely lead to a just and stable peace."

I thank you and request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18388*

Letter dated 8 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 October 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 26 September 1986 [*S/18369*], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 19 September the Pakistan armed forces fired 700 rockets at Spinboldak, resulting in considerable loss of life and property. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 5 October.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/693-S/18388.

DOCUMENT S/18389*

Letter dated 9 October 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 October 1986]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the provocative statement of Mr. Denktaş published in the Turkish Cypriot daily *Kibris Postasi* on 5 October 1986, which constitutes another revealing piece of evidence, in fact, a confession of the Turkish Cypriot leader with regard to the true relationship existing between Turkey and its illegal entity in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Denktaş, interviewed in *Kibris Postasi* on the issue of Turkey's economic aid to the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, is quoted to have told the Ankara authorities the following:

> "You cannot stand up and say we can cut the aid to you. . . . If you cut the aid, you cut your own arm in Cyprus from the point of Turkey's strategic interests in Cyprus. By aiding north Cyprus, you are at the same time sustaining your (Turkey's) strategic interests in Cyprus . . . The Turkish people here (Cyprus) are Turkey's vanguard and observers for these strategic interests".

I have quoted the gist of the statement of Mr. Denktaş, which is extensive. The statement is self-explanatory, and I need not say much except that it is yet another public admittance by the spokesman of Ankara in the occupied areas as to the role forced upon the Turkish Cypriot community in order to serve the chauvinism of Ankara.

The Government of Cyprus has time and again brought before the international community the expansionist and annexationist designs of Turkey with regard to Cyprus.

I do believe therefore that it is high time that the Turkish hypocrisy be exposed. Mr. Denktaş's statement in this respect offers a good opportunity.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/694-S/18389.

DOCUMENT S/18396*

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

[Original: English]
[13 October 1986]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 587 (1986) of 23 September 1986, which requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 21 days on its application.

INCIDENTS

2. During the period covered by this report (18 September-13 October 1986), there has been a marked reduction in attacks against the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). There were three such attacks, all of which occurred during the first 10 days of that period. The first attack took place in the morning of 19 September when a rocket was fired at a French position at Dirdghaya, wounding five French soldiers, one of them seriously. On 23 September, four rockets were fired at the French position at Ma'rakah; one of them hit the dining hall but caused no casualties. On 28 September, a wire-controlled roadside bomb was exploded on the road north of Aytit as a French logistic convoy was passing by; two soldiers received minor injuries and their truck was damaged. It was not possible to confirm the identity of the attackers in any of the above incidents. Since 28 September, there have been no attacks against UNIFIL personnel.

3. UNIFIL has reported three serious incidents affecting the local population in its area during the reporting period. On 20 September, the Koran school in Siddiqin was hit by three rockets fired by unknown persons; 10 villagers were injured and treated in the Tyre hospital. On 26 September the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the so-called "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) carried out a search operation in Yatar and demolished four houses; the next day they shelled the village with mortar fire from their nearby position, killing a girl and injuring three others. On 28 September, armed elements attacked an SLA position at Markabe, following which IDF/SLA personnel, supported by tanks and helicopter gunships, carried out a search operation in Tallusah and shelled the villages of Majdal Silm and Qabrikha. Nearby at Thamiriyah, a civilian car was destroyed by a missile fired from a helicopter, killing two of the passengers and injuring two others. UNIFIL has protested to the Israeli authorities the search operations and the shelling of Lebanese villages. Information available to UNIFIL indicates that a number of similar serious incidents took place between armed elements and IDF/SLA personnel in the "security zone" outside the UNIFIL area.

4. UNIFIL was indirectly affected by the fighting which began on 30 September between Amal and Palestinians in the Rashidiyah refugee camp south of Tyre. While the camp is outside the UNIFIL area of operation, intermittent firing interrupted traffic on the coastal road, which is an important supply route for UNIFIL.

SECURITY MEASURES

5. Paragraph 5 of resolution 587 (1986) requested me to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of UNIFIL personnel. In this context, I dispatched my Military Adviser, Brigadier-General Timothy Dibuama, to Naqoura to discuss with the Force Commander implementation of the measures described in paragraphs 16 and 17 of my report of 18 September 1986 [*S/18348*] and to ex-

*Incorporating document S/18396/Corr.1 of 21 October 1986.

amine with him the further measures that could be taken if additional resources were available.

6. During the reporting period, the Force Commander has concentrated his efforts on implementation of the measures described in paragraphs 16 and 17 of that report, and in particular the crash programme for additional reinforced shelters and the improvement of the physical defences of all positions. All materials that were already in store have been used and additional materials have been ordered to the value of approximately $1.5 million, this being the limit of the resources currently available for redeployment on a priority basis. Meanwhile, units are carrying out such improvement as they can on a self-help basis.

7. In order to implement the programme for the consolidation of the Force's deployment, the Force Commander has identified 49 positions (out of a total of 169 permanent positions) that are vulnerable and/or of limited operational value in present circumstances. Those located in the French battalion sector have already been closed. The others are being closed as soon as possible.

8. The Force has refined its precautions against attacks, and further measures are being taken, again within available resources, to secure the areas surrounding UNIFIL positions. Procedures at roadblocks are being revised to improve security. Liaison at the local level is being intensified to ensure understanding of UNIFIL's role and to avoid incidents.

9. Patrolling procedures have also been revised and additional measures have been taken to secure roads used by the Force and, in particular, to guard against roadside bombs. Maximum use is made of armoured vehicles for the protection of troops when they are on patrol or escorting logistic convoys. In the latter connection, the Force Commander has decided to deploy a composite mechanized company, consisting of Finnish, Ghanaian and Irish troops, east of Qana, the site of Fiji battalion headquarters, in a location with good road links to all sectors in the western part of UNIFIL's area of deployment. This unit will in future serve as the force mobile reserve and will be available for quick deployment to any trouble spots. It will also escort supply convoys as needed and carry out mobile patrols in the Fijian and Nepalese sectors as these two battalions are not equipped with armoured vehicles.

10. Redeployment of the French infantry battalion was completed on 26 September. A little more than half of the battalion is now stationed in Naqoura. It has taken over responsibility for the security of the Force headquarters compound, which also includes the logistic component, the helicopter wing and the medical company, thereby releasing a company of the Ghanaian battalion and the escort company of the French logistic battalion, which was not replaced when that battalion was rotated early in the current month. The remainder of the French infantry battalion is deployed in the Jwayya area. Nepalese troops have taken over positions in the western part of the former French sector and Ghanaian and Finnish troops in the central and eastern parts respectively.

11. The steps that the Force Commander has taken to improve UNIFIL's security since mid-August have revealed that a major bottle-neck is the availability of engineering services. I am accordingly asking each of the seven countries that contribute infantry battalions to include in their battalions, with effect from the next rotation, an engineer platoon of specialized tradesmen. This will not involve any net increase in the size of the Force, as the engineer platoon will be absorbed by each battalion through internal reorganization.

12. All the above measures can be taken within the resources at present available to the Force. However, if we are to achieve a better level of protection for the troops and if the Force is to carry out fully the consolidation and rationalization of its deployment, additional funds will be required. I instructed the Force Commander, in consultation with my Military Adviser, to study this matter in detail, bearing in mind that every possible effort should be made to hold additional expenditure to the minimum necessary and to reduce substantially the preliminary estimate of $30 million in my last report.

13. General Hagglund is convinced that the provision of additional armoured cars would do most to enhance the protection of UNIFIL personnel on mobile duties. He accordingly recommends the acquisition of 29 such vehicles. In addition, he thinks that 3 new positions should be opened, 14 further positions reinforced (in addition to those in the crash programme) and one battalion headquarters relocated. General Hagglund has submitted to me a detailed plan that would involve capital expenditures totalling about $10.5 million as follows:

	$ million
Acquisition of armoured cars	8.0
Acquisition of night observation devices	.4
Purchase of engineer plant and dump trucks (1 excavator, 1 bulldozer and 3 dump trucks)	.7
Construction of new positions and relocation of one battalion headquarters	1.3
Reinforcement of 14 further positions, in addition to crash programme already under way	.1
TOTAL	10.5

14. I endorse General Hagglund's recommendations, which I feel are an appropriate response to UNIFIL's security requirements in the present circumstances. The estimated cost of $10.5 million is a non-recurrent expenditure. If the Security Council has no objection, I shall seek the approval of the General Assembly for the necessary budgetary appropriations during its current session.

15. In addition to measures to improve the physical security of UNIFIL personnel, I have pursued efforts at the diplomatic level to get the attacks stopped. It has still proved impossible to establish with certainty the identity or political affiliation of those responsible for the attacks, though it has been widely alleged that they have been the work of armed elements belonging to the organization known as Hezbollah. In recent weeks, I have had the opportunity to discuss UNIFIL with senior representatives of the Lebanese Government and a wide range of other interested Governments, including the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic. Both ministers expressed concern and stated their readiness to use their good offices to improve the security of UNIFIL personnel.

EFFORTS AIMED AT THE DEPLOYMENT OF UNIFIL TO THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER

16. Paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 587 (1986) requested me to make the necessary arrangements for the deployment of UNIFIL to the southern border of Lebanon and solemnly called upon all the parties concerned to co-operate in the achievement of that objective.

17. As I have repeatedly stated in the past, UNIFIL, like all United Nations peace-keeping operations, is not an enforcement action and requires the co-operation of the parties to fulfil its mandate. An essential condition for the deployment of UNIFIL to the international border is the agreement of the Israeli Government to withdraw its forces from Lebanese territory and to abandon the concept of the so-called "security zone". Following the adoption of resolution 587 (1986), discussions were resumed with the Israeli authorities in a further attempt to achieve the above objective.

18. The Israeli authorities reaffirmed that Israel had no territorial ambitions in Lebanon. Israel's only objective in Lebanon was to protect northern Israel against attacks

launched from Lebanon. Until Lebanon could produce an effective Government with which Israel could agree on permanent security arrangements, Israel would continue to work with any Lebanese party genuinely interested in preventing "terror" in the south of Lebanon and the north of Israel. The Israeli authorities recognized that UNIFIL had tried to assist in bringing stability to the area and that it had performed a useful role. Peace-keeping forces, in their view, were most effective when they served as buffers between two States that shared a commitment to pacify their common border. But this was not the case with Lebanon and peace-keepers could not be asked to combat "terrorists". That role must be left to the Governments and people in the area of turmoil. Israel, they said, would continue to co-operate with UNIFIL but would maintain the security arrangements it found necessary to defend its northern border. At the current time Israel could not agree to complete withdrawal of its forces from Lebanese territory, but the Israeli authorities stated that they remained ready to give serious consideration to concrete proposals put forward by the United Nations, which took into account their concern for the security of their northern border. They stressed that Israel could not be held responsible for the present state of affairs in southern Lebanon. Responsibility, they said, lay with Hezbollah and the Governments that supported it.

19. My representatives also discussed the deployment of UNIFIL to the international border with the Lebanese authorities. The latter reaffirmed their insistence on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). They again stated that if such a withdrawal were achieved they would ensure that there would be no return to the situation that had existed in southern Lebanon before 1982.

20. In a separate but related effort to achieve progress towards implementation of UNIFIL's mandate, I have pursued during the reporting period the idea, described in paragraph 20 of my last report [*S/18348*], that the Lebanese authorities might deploy a unit of the Lebanese Army to the north-western part of UNIFIL's area of deployment as a first step towards the return of their effective authority in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese authorities have accepted in principle that elements of the Lebanese army should be deployed to southern Lebanon to co-operate with UNIFIL in implementing its mandate. Details of this deployment are under active discussion between General Hagglund and the Lebanese Military Council. I hope that agreement will shortly be reached.

Observations

21. I am relieved to be able to report that attacks against UNIFIL personnel have markedly decreased and that no further lives have been lost since my last report to the Security Council. In recent days there has been a lull, and I hope that this marks an end to these attacks. I nevertheless attach importance to the security measures that are already under implementation and to the additional measures described above. I have, furthermore, instructed the Force Commander to examine, on a continuing basis, any possibilities there may be for further varying the size and deployment of the Force's contingents, if this would enhance their security without impairing the Force's efficiency.

22. UNIFIL's position will, however, remain precarious as long as it is prevented from carrying out the mandate originally given to it. The further efforts I have made during the past three weeks to achieve progress towards implementation of resolution 425 (1978), including the deployment of UNIFIL to the international border, have so far been inconclusive. The situation in southern Lebanon remains exceptionally complicated and much determined effort will be required to achieve the Council's objectives.

23. As I have stated in a previous report, Israel has a legitimate concern over the security of its northern border, across which it has been in the past, and still is, subjected to attack. The task given to UNIFIL of restoring international peace and security will not, however, be fulfilled unless the security of both Lebanon and Israel along the international border is assured. When I urge Israel to withdraw its forces completely from Lebanese territory, I do so both because the Security Council called upon Israel in 1978 to withdraw forthwith and has repeated that call in many subsequent resolutions, and also because I believe that such withdrawal offers the best prospect of restoring security to the benefit of both countries.

24. I and my staff have repeatedly expressed to the Government of Israel the view that its continued military presence, combined with the behaviour of its SLA allies, would inevitably provoke a reaction from the inhabitants of southern Lebanon and cause them to take up arms in resistance against IDF and SLA. The resulting violence would be exploited by those armed groups who, unlike the Lebanese Government and the vast majority of the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, want southern Lebanon to be used for attacks against Israel itself. This process has already begun and could, if the situation is not rectified, lead to a level of violence that could grow beyond UNIFIL's ability to control and of which UNIFIL itself could even become a victim.

25. Deployment of UNIFIL to the international border may not bring about an instant end to all violence in southern Lebanon. But once deployed on the border, UNIFIL would be in a position to fulfil its mandate of restoring international peace and security, which would require an end to all hostile acts across the border. In performing that mandate UNIFIL might incur the hostility of those who wanted to carry out such acts but it would enjoy the support of almost all the inhabitants of southern Lebanon and of the Lebanese Government, whose authority would gradually be restored in the area. The dangerous ambiguity in the Force's present situation would be removed. I am more than ever convinced that this is the only effective way of arresting the steady deterioration in southern Lebanon.

26. The Security Council continues to face the dilemma described in my last report. On the one hand, withdrawal of UNIFIL would have disastrous consequences for international peace and security and for the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. On the other, Israel's continuing military presence prevents the Force from carrying out its original mandate and creates tensions in the area that result in its personnel being exposed to serious dangers. It remains my view that every effort should continue to be made to persuade the Government of Israel to resume the process of withdrawing its forces completely from Lebanon, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council. I and my staff remain ready to discuss with the Governments of Israel and Lebanon how this objective can be achieved. Although, as I have pointed out above, this will be a difficult and complicated process, I believe that it is of great importance that substantial progress should have been made before the current mandate of the Force expires on 19 January 1987.

27. During the last weeks I have been able to discuss UNIFIL's situation with ministers from all the Governments that contribute troops to the Force. I have been heartened by the steadfastness of their commitment to UNIFIL despite its inability to carry out its mandate to the full and despite the dangers and the financial problems it faces. I again pay unstinted tribute to them.

DOCUMENT S/18397

Letter dated 13 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 October 1986]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's attacks on civilian targets in Iraq, the latest of which was issued as document S/18386, I have the honour to inform you that that régime has publicly and officially threatened to subject the city of Basra to continuous bombardment by long-range heavy artillery for 48 hours, starting at 4.30 a.m. today, 13 October 1986. In anticipation of this savage and criminal action, the Iranian authorities have asked the civilian population to evacuate Basra immediately.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18398*

Letter dated 13 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[13 October 1986]

As current Chairman of the Group of Arab States, I have the honour to request the distribution of the enclosed letter, on behalf of the Arab States Members of the United Nations and in the light of the misrepresentation of the facts by the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations in the letter which he addressed to you and which was issued on 18 September 1986 under the symbol A/41/626-S/18352.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saoud Bin Salim AL-ANSI
Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations

ANNEX

The Group of Arab States has been apprised of the contents of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, which was issued on 18 September 1986 under the symbol A/41/626-S/18352, and in particular of what is described therein as "a new wave of Arab terror". It is patently obvious that the representative of the Zionist entity is endeavouring, through these racist remarks, to give a false picture of the Arab personality and civilization, in a desperate attempt to mislead the international community and to conceal the criminal acts, facts and proofs of Israeli and Zionist terror.

This method of camouflage reveals the extent of Israel's plans to prevent the exercise of, and even to deny, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and Arabs, by diverting the attention of the international community to marginal issues, so as to shake its support for the causes and the just and legitimate claims of the Arab States which are calling for Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and for the Palestinian people to be able to exercise its inalienable rights, in particular its right to self-determination on its national territory and its right to wage a legitimate fight against the occupation.

In that connection the Arab Group would like to outline a few facts and historical proofs of the inhuman acts and terrorist crimes which have been perpetrated.

The Middle Eastern region and Arab civilization had no experience of terrorism until Zionist groups from Europe brought these criminal acts along with them at the time of their migration to Palestine. The Zionist movement had the distinction of being considered the first to resort to organized terror as an ideal means of realizing its political and ideological objectives. It can be said that terror was used against Palestinians and Jews who opposed the racist methods at that time. Those terrorist crimes were also committed against the Jewish citizens of Arab countries in order to sow terror among them and compel them to emigrate to occupied Palestine.

We have repeatedly reaffirmed that we unreservedly condemn all acts of terrorism, particularly since all the Arab States supported General Assembly resolution 40/61 on the fight against international terrorism.

The allegations contained in the letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel concerning the crimes which have been committed against Turkish and French citizens and citizens of other countries only confirm Israel's violation of the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other States and the racist foundation upon which Israel's expansionary policy is based.

In view of the foregoing, it is no mere coincidence that men like Begin, Shamir and Sharon have successively held power and even less that they have led the most famous Zionist bands, namely, the Haganah, the Stern Group and the Irgun Zeva'i Leumi.

It is a historical fact that Begin, the former Prime Minister, was responsible for the 1948 massacre at the Palestinian village of Deir Yassin, in which innocent and unarmed children, women and elderly people perished. During that massacre, pregnant women were disembowelled and the inhabitants of the Palestinian village were exterminated down to the last child.

After the creation of Israel, the authorities in question continued their numerous terrorist acts, the major ones being the massacres of Qibya and Kafr Kassem in 1955, under the leadership and authority of Moshe Dayan, who was at the time Minister of Defence.

Has the representative of Israel forgotten the massacres at the Palestine refugee camps at Sabra and Shatila in 1982, during which hundreds of women and elderly people were killed? Those massacres were organized by Sharon, currently Minister of Industry, under the guidance of General Amos Yaron, currently Military Attaché at Washington.

And what about the terrorist actions whose victims were the mayors of Ramallah, Nablus and Al Bireh in the occupied West Bank?

There are individuals in Israel who perpetuate terrorism, injustice and violence. The world is fully aware of the terrorist activities of Kahan, a member of the Israeli Knesset who aspires to fulfil the Zionist dream,

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/704-S/18398.

aiming to empty the occupied territories entirely of their indigenous Arab population by massacring or evicting the Palestinians, so that Israel can become a purely Jewish State.

The Arab Group draws the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the hidden historic schemes of Israel, which is seeking to lay the responsibility for terrorist actions on the Arab people, and enjoins them not to let themselves be deceived by Israel's hostile manoeuvres. The international community must resist these Israeli machinations that aim to institutionalize terrorism in international relations, as was the case at the time of Israel's attacks on Iraqi installations and Tunisian territory, and is systematically the case in its repeated attacks on Lebanese territory.

The Arab Group affirms that it is not possible, from the point of view of international law, to justify terrorist actions or any other inhuman practices which radically contravene the provisions of the Charter by claiming that they are reprisals and by falsely alleging that they are carried out in self-defence.

DOCUMENT S/18399*

Letter dated 10 October 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 October 1986*]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 2 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina [*S/18378*] about the alleged harassment of an Argentine fishing vessel by a United Kingdom military aircraft, and on instructions from my Government to state the following.

On 1 October, a C-130 Hercules aircraft of the Royal Air Force engaged in routine patrolling of the Falkland Islands Protection Zone (FIPZ) located the Argentine fishing vessel *API II* at position 53°21' south latitude, 62°30' west longitude, just inside the FIPZ. The aircraft approached the vessel in order to confirm its identity. The aircraft most definitely did not overfly or otherwise "harass" the vessel. Nor did the aircraft go outside the FIPZ.

It is notable that the position given for the fishing vessel in the letter from the representative of Argentina differs by only one minute of latitude from the position at which the RAF aircraft located the vessel, and confirms that it was not as claimed outside the FIPZ. The actions of the vessel—which when the aircraft approached turned south, exited the FIPZ and took up a course just outside and parallel to the edge of the zone—suggest, moreover, that it was aware of its position.

As recalled in my letter of 4 September [*S/18321*], Argentine civil aircraft and shipping have been requested not to enter the protection zone unless by prior agreement with the British Government. No such agreement was sought by the vessel *API II* and its presence within the FIPZ was therefore investigated. The action taken cannot in any way be said to have constituted interference with the "legitimate and peaceful activities" of Argentine fishing vessels.

I request that this letter be given the same distribution as that of the representative of Argentina.

(*Signed*) J. A. THOMSON
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/708-S/18399.

DOCUMENT S/18400

Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continuing attacks on purely civilian targets in Iraq, the latest such letter having been issued as document S/18397, I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian régime has carried out its overt threat to bombard the city of Basra with long-range heavy artillery. This criminal bombardment has so far resulted in the death of 12 civilians, including three children and seven women, and the wounding of another 16, including three children and six women.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18402*

Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 October 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 11 a.m. on 13 October 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"According to the information of the pertinent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, an aircraft of the Pakistani military forces conducted a reconnaissance flight over Kamal Khan Dam in Nimroz province at 8.45 a.m. on 9 October 1986. The aircraft, which was flying at a speed of approximately 800 kilometres per hour, remained for 10 minutes in the airspace of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this aggression by the Pakistani military forces and lodges its protest with the Government of Pakistan in that connection. It is demanded that the Pakistani military authorities put an end to such provocative actions; otherwise the responsibility for their heavy consequences shall rest with the Government of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/711-S/18402.

DOCUMENT S/18404

Letter dated 16 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our letters, the most recent one being that contained in document S/18400, I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian clique is still persisting in its error and continuing to inflict injury on defenceless Iraqi civilians. On 15 October 1986 the Iranian forces continued to bombard the port of Basra with long-range artillery. The bombardment was concentrated on purely civilian residential quarters and resulted in the death of two civilians, the wounding of seven others, the destruction of 16 houses and damage to four private vehicles. The outskirts of the town of Khurmal in northern Iraq were also subjected to Iranian bombardment, which resulted in the wounding of one child and the destruction of four houses.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18405*

Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 October 1986*]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the month of September 1986. This activity includes the confiscation of Arab land for the implementation of Israeli settlement plans aimed at expelling the Arab inhabitants from their land and taking it over, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[1] and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.[2]

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for international peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double A/14/716-S/18405.

ANNEX

Israeli settlement during the month of September 1986

1. During the month of September 1986 the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated a total of 8,889 dunums of land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for the purpose of settler colonialism. A breakdown of this land is as follows:

Area in dunums	*Location of confiscated land*	*Date of confiscation*
900	Salfit	4 September
3 500	Salfit and Iskaka	6 September
600	Salfit and Kafal Haris	7 September
13	North of the Morag settlement, near Rafah	7 September
12	West of the Netzarim settlement south of Gaza	7 September
25	East of the Morag settlement, north of Rafah	16 September
9	Za'tarah and Furaydis (Bethlehem)	17 September
200	Silwad and Mazra'ah al-Sharqiyah (Ramallah)	17 September
1 600	Wadi Fukin (Bethlehem)	22 September
2 000	Kafr Laqif, Dayr Istya and Jinsafut between Tulkarm and Nablus	27 September
30	South of the Ali Sinai settlement in the Gaza Strip	22 September

2. During the month of September 1986, the Israeli authorities also built one settlement, namely Beit Ha'araba, located in Al-Aghwar, established on 1 September by the Nahal Movement of the Israeli army.

3. Settlement activities carried out during the period covered by this note include the following.

(*a*) During the term of incumbency of Shimon Peres (the leader of the Labour Party), which commenced in September 1984, 20,000 Jewish settlers have been settled in the Israeli settlements established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, bringing the number of Jewish settlers in the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to 61,800. This figure does not, of course, include the number of settlers in Jerusalem and the Israeli settlements surrounding the city.

(*b*) Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said on 29 September 1986 that increasing the number of Jews in the West Bank is more important than building new settlements there and that the West Bank is not occupied territory but the land of Israel, on which Jews have a right to settle. On 1 September, he also said that, when he takes over as Prime Minister in October, he will seek to establish a ministerial committee to deal with the question of settlement and that he is currently negotiating with the President of the Council of Jewish Settlements in the Occupied Territories, Otniel Schneller, for the latter's appointment as his adviser on settlement affairs after he replaces Peres as Prime Minister.

(*c*) The leaders of the Citizens for Judea, Samaria and Gaza Movement are currently collecting signatures from the Herut Party Conference to a document calling for the allocation of a budget for the establishment of seven settlements in the West Bank before the rotation takes place. Those to whom the document has been submitted include Yitzhak Shamir, David Levi, Ariel Sharon, Moshe Arens and Moshe Nissim.

(*d*) It was announced in Tel Aviv that the Gush Emunim Movement is to establish 20 new settlements during the next two years (i.e., during the term of office of Yitzhak Shamir) and that the leaders of this Movement will make a tour of the sites on which these settlements will be built in the northern and southern parts of the West Bank.

(*e*) On 4 September it was mentioned officially in Tel Aviv that a project would shortly be announced for the establishment of two new settlements in the Gaza district, to be named Badulah and Beni Atmon.

(*f*) Sasson Shilla, the Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Construction and Housing, said on 25 September that the Ministry is currently making preparations to build 24,000 new housing units over the next two years in the Israeli settlements already established in the West Bank. As is known, the housing units built over the past two years totalled 12,000.

(*g*) On 14 September a resolution was adopted allocating the sum of $1.1 million for the establishment of new industrial centres in the West Bank. This sum will be distributed among five settlements in the West Bank, namely: Qedumim, Ofra, Shiloh, Hadar Betar and Neve Tzuf. It is thus expected that new factories will be set up in these settlements.

(*h*) On 20 September a meeting was held in the office of Shimon Peres which was attended by the Israeli Minister of Finance and the Israeli Minister of Agriculture in the course of which a decision was taken to provide assistance in the amount of $25 million to existing Israeli settlements in Al-Aghwar, while settlement studies had shown that the plan to give fresh impetus to these settlements requires $170 million.

4. Israeli settlers made the following attacks on citizens in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

(*a*) On 30 August 1986 the settlers of Ofra, located near Ramallah, loosed a raging crocodile on the inhabitants of the village of Ayn Yabrud. It attacked a number of passers-by in the streets, but they were able to burn it after pouring a quantity of petrol over it.

(*b*) On 8 September the settlers of Rosh Zurim, located near Bethlehem, opened the sewer outlets of their settlement on to agricultural land belonging to the village of Nahhalin. This resulted in the flooding of 27 square kilometers of that land, which caused damage to the public health of the inhabitants, as well as spreading mosquitoes and disease.

(*c*) On 8 September two settlers from the Armon Hantziv settlement, established on the land of Mount Scopus in Jerusalem, threw two Molotov cocktails at the house of the citizen Muhammad Salim Hamdan, which was adjacent to the above-mentioned settlement.

(*d*) On 10 September two settlers stormed the clinic of a physician in Qalqilyah and forced the physician by armed threat to pay the sum of 400 new shekels. They then returned a second time to get more money, but the physician notified the police, who detained the two settlers for investigation.

(*e*) On 6 September the bulldozers of the settlers of Shiloh, located in the Nablus district, uprooted olive and almond trees from the land of the village of Qaryut.

(*f*) On 7 September Israeli Army forces tried to evacuate dozens of Jewish settlers who had managed, on the night of 6 September to enter the old synagogue in Gaza and had performed Jewish prayers there. As is known, efforts of this kind have also been made by Jewish settlers in the cities of Nablus and Jericho.

(*g*) In the summer of 1986, settlers placed herbicides, including the substance "Singer", the strongest of all herbicides, in the water used by farmers to irrigate their land planted with cucumbers in the Ayn al-Bayda district, which resulted in the death of the cucumber crop in their area.

DOCUMENT S/18406

Letter dated 16 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning the Iraqi régime's continuing attacks against civilian areas of Iran, I have the honour to inform you that yesterday, 15 October 1986, at 10.30 a.m., Iraqi war-planes bombarded an inhabited area in the northern part of Dezful in Khuzestan province. This criminal attack resulted in the martyrdom of one and the wounding of a number of civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18407

Letter dated 16 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*16 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you that on 15 October 1986 at 4.30 p.m. (local time) a squadron of planes of the Iraqi air force launched an attack on the military airbase of Shiraz, after 23 C-130 Iranian military aircraft were spotted, assembled together in one place. The latter attack resulted in the total destruction of the aircraft in question.

Today, 16 October, Reuters published a report broadcast by Radio Teheran to the effect that the Iranian military information centre had stated in a communiqué that Iran was preparing to attack what it called economic and military areas of Baghdad and other areas of Iraq in retaliation for the Iraqi attack on an Iranian passenger plane; the communiqué instructed the inhabitants of Baghdad and of the other towns to leave the Iraqi economic and military areas as soon as possible.

The Iraqi Government would like to stress that, as is its wont and as everyone knows, the Iranian régime is resorting to lies and misrepresentation of the facts in order to mislead Iranian and world public opinion in a desperate effort to conceal its military defeats and its political failure on the international scene.

The Iraqi Government would also like to issue a strong warning about the dire consequences that will ensue if Iran implements this threat whose meaning is very plain, namely, that its objective is to strike purely civilian Iraqi targets under the pretext of a retaliatory attack on what the Iranian régime calls the economic and military areas.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18408*

Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*16 October 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 8 October 1986 [*S/18388*], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 9 October an aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force violated Afghan airspace in the area of Band-e-Kamal Khan of Nimroz province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 13 October.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/718-S/18408.

DOCUMENT S/18409

Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*16 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the continuous Iraqi attacks on residential areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 14 October 1986.

On this day the forces of aggression of the criminal régime of Iraq bombarded the civilian population centres of Haft Tappeh. As a result of this blatant violation of international humanitarian law, 14 civilians were martyred and 60 others severely wounded, and a mosque, a school and a number of residential units were damaged beyond repair. The Islamic Republic of Iran is forced to retaliate, and we hereby declare that the responsibility for the reaction of the Muslim combatants to such Iraqi violations should be shouldered only by the Baghdad régime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18410

Letter dated 16 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 October 1986*]

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to inform you with great sorrow and indignation that the forces of aggression of the criminal régime of Iraq yesterday afternoon at 1655 (local time), 15 October 1986, in an aerial attack against Shiraz Airport, targeted a 737 Boeing passenger plane of Islamic Republic Airline, leaving three passengers martyred and 30 others injured.

While deplaning its passengers at Shiraz Airport, the passenger plane, with registration number EP-IRI, came under the attack of Iraqi machine guns in Shiraz en route from Teheran to Bandar Abbas; both engines were set ablaze and the plane became totally grounded.

The Islamic Republic of Iran declares that such criminal acts will not go unpunished, and only Iraq should be held responsible for the consequences of the reaction of Islamic combatants.

Such dastardly attacks are carried out by the Iraqi forces in flagrant violation of all norms and principles of conduct of war while at the same time the agents of the régime of Baghdad at the international scene have put on a deceitful face of conformity with rules of international law and decisions of international bodies.

We believe the international community should not be deceived by the false image that the Iraqi régime is trying so hard to portray, for as a general rule of survival any defeated aggressor, in the final days of its existence, will attempt to grasp and to hold on to any shaky rope within its reach, including bombardment of civilian airplanes, residential areas, use of chemical weapons, and resort to deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres.

In the light of the serious nature of this instance of Iraqi disregard for the rules of international law and the wishes of the international community, the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby requests the dispatch of the United Nations team stationed in Teheran to visit the site and investigate this latest manifestation of Iraqi war crimes.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18411*

Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Oman to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 October 1986*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of October 1986, I have the honour to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Arab Member States, a letter addressed to you from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, and to request you to circulate the present letter as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saoud Bin Salim AL-ANSI
Permanent Representative
of Oman
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/721-S/18411.

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 October 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

Today, between 9.20 and 11.20 a.m. New York; time, Israeli jets bombed the Palestinian refugee camps of Mieh Mieh, Ein El-Hilweh and Al-Fawwar, which resulted in heavy casualties among the Palestinian refugees in those camps.

Eighteen Israeli F-15s and F-16s carried out five sorties against those Palestinian refugee camps.

I am instructed to bring this to your attention with the request that you use your good offices and whatever means are at your disposal to put an end to Israeli acts of State terrorism against our people and to ensure the safety and security of the Palestinian refugee camps.

DOCUMENT S/18412

Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the surface-to-surface missile strike directed by the criminal Iranian régime against purely residential quarters in the capital, Baghdad, during the evening of 16 October 1986.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has committed another abominable crime against our civilian citizens, to be added to its crime-filled record in its war of aggression against Iraq. At 8.50 p.m. on 16 October 1986 (local time), it fired a surface-to-surface missile at one of the residential districts of the city of Baghdad, perhaps thereby fulfilling the threat of which notification was given in the letter from our Permanent Representative addressed to you on the same date [*S/18407*]. This crime resulted in the death of six civilian citizens, including one child, the wounding of 64 civilian citizens, including 25 women and eight children, the destruction of one school and 11 houses and damage to one mosque, one kindergarten, 20 other houses, 25 civilian vehicles and one store.

The military communiqués broadcast by Teheran radio last night claimed that the missile destroyed the cable and wireless communications building in Baghdad. The blatant falsehood of these communiqués is evident now that the diplomatic corps accredited to Baghdad and the correspondents of international news agencies and the world press have witnessed the consequences of the Iranian crime during their visit to the site this morning.

The lies propagated by Iranian circles, which arise from the trickery, hypocrisy and deceit that characterize the Iranian régime, will not diminish the volume of the incessant crimes which it continues to perpetrate against the civilian population in Iraq, of which you have been notified on numerous occasions, particularly since 7 March 1986. the practical consequences of this new crime of the Iranian régime reaffirm what we have already stated in our previous letters, namely, that the nature of the weapon used does not permit discrimination and that it can therefore be used only for random destruction that strikes civilians and purely residential areas.

On this occasion, I wish to emphasize to you and, through you, to the international community that Iraq fully comprehends that the Iranian régime is seeking through these criminal acts to spark off the war of the cities in order to cover up its military defeats and its political bankruptcy in the international community.

However, the war criminals and warmongers in Iran should not fall into the delusion of imagining that Iraq's abstention from striking at purely civilian targets is due to a lack of capability or means. They know better than anyone and their people is fully aware of the capability of the Iraqi armed forces to hit Iranian targets, because of the magnitude of the destruction which has befallen their military targets and their vital economic installations deep inside Iranian territory.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Iraqi Government—which has responded to the will of the international community and its Organization by abstaining from deliberately striking at purely civilian population centres in Iran, owing to its awareness of its responsibilities under international law, its sincere desire to spare the civilian population the scourge of war and its wish to achieve a just and lasting peace—has warned on more than one occasion of the consequence of the Iranian régime's persistence in the perpetration of its crimes against the peace-loving civilian population of Iraq. While the Iraqi Government hopes that the United Nations will act effectively in exercising its responsibilities under the Charter to put an end to the Iranian régime's prolongation of its war of aggression, it nevertheless, by reason of its responsibility for the security and safety of its civilian citizens, reserves the right to deter the Iranian régime from the commission of these crimes at the appropriate time and in such a manner as it deems appropriate.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18413*

Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 October 1986*]

On the evening of 15 October 1986 PLO terrorists lobbed two hand grenades at the families of young Israeli recruits gathering near the Western Wall. The Wall is the most sacred site of Judaism.

One civilian, a father, died in the arms of his son. The mother and daughter were wounded as well. Among the 66 people wounded, 13 were women and seven were children.

The PLO quickly claimed responsibility for the murderous attack. Its representative in Cairo, Tayeb Abd ar-Rahim, told the French News Agency that same evening, "This heroic act confirms the decision on escalation adopted by the Palestinian leadership at its last meeting." Tayeb said that the decision to carry out the Jerusalem attack was made 10 days earlier by the "Supreme Military Council" of the Palestinian Centre in Baghdad.

It is no coincidence that the Jerusalem attack, carried out only yards away from the Jewish people's most revered Holy Place, occurred during the Jewish holiday season when large numbers of people congregate at the Wall. PLO attacks against places of worship are not a new phenomenon. Previous attacks include:

1. October 1968—A bomb exploded at the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron, injuring 45;

2. November 1968—Another explosion at the Tomb injured six people;

3. October 1971—An explosion at the Western Wall wounded 16;

4. June 1979—One person was killed in an attack near the Church of Gethsemane in Jerusalem;

5. May 1980—A terrorist attack near the Tomb of the Patriarchs killed six and injured 16;

6. August 1981—One person was killed in an attack on the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem;

7. October 1984—An explosion near the Cremisan Monastery in Beit Jallah killed two people;

8. November 1985—A bomb exploded near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, wounding one person.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/724-S/18413.

These PLO attacks on places of worship are not limited to Israel. Over the years the PLO has also attacked synagogues around the world, attacks which I described in my letter dated 17 September 1986 [*S/18352*].

This trail of blood, leading to the latest outrage in Jerusalem, must be stopped. The PLO should be denied the means to conduct its world-wide terror with impunity. PLO offices around the world that direct and co-ordinate international terror must be shut down immediately. Countries that host these offices should immediately expel all PLO personnel. For its part, Israel will continue to take strong measures against such terrorist acts and will make every effort to root out these international criminals.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18414*

Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 October 1986*]

Further to my previous letters relating to the continuous Israeli attacks on Lebanon and Israel's violation of the integrity of Lebanese territory, airspace and waters, and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

Beginning at 3.45 p.m. on Thursday, 16 October 1986 (Lebanese time) Israeli fighter aircraft bombed the town of Sidon and the neighbouring area in southern Lebanon on four successive occasions. The Israeli navy participated in the raid, its units patrolling the Lebanese coast. During the operations Israeli troops were landed in Lebanese territory, while helicopters fired at random on the area.

This new Israeli act of aggression, by air, sea and land, in the heart of Lebanese territory, which resulted in heavy human and material losses and during which military operations continued until evening, falls within the framework of Israel's ongoing policy of aggression against Lebanon and the continuation of its violation of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The statement of the Israeli spokesman Mr. Lubrani, yesterday evening also constitutes a proof of Israel's persistence in pursuing this policy and also constitutes blatant intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon aimed at further inflaming the disputes among the Lebanese for the purpose of achieving Israeli ambitions in Lebanon's territory and waters.

The Lebanese Government, in condemning this new Israeli act of aggression against southern Lebanon, calls upon the Security Council to assume the full weight of its responsibilities in order to put an end to Israel's acts of aggression and its inadmissible intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and warns of the consequences of these assaults for international peace and security. The Lebanese Government reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council at the appropriate time.

I request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/725-S/18414.

DOCUMENT S/18415

Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 October 1986*]

I have the honour to request an emergency meeting of the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article 94 of the Charter, to consider the non-compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice dated 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua.[3]

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18416

Letter dated 20 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*20 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our many letters concerning the continuation by the lawless and irrational régime in Iran of its deliberate shelling of purely residential quarters in Iraq, the latest letter being that from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, in document S/18412, I have the honour to inform you that Iraqi residential areas were subjected to criminal Iranian shelling, as indicated below.

1. The residential quarters of the towns of Halabjah and Bayarah, situated in northern Iraq, were exposed to Iranian long-range artillery fire on Saturday, 18 October 1986. The shelling caused the death of two civilian citizens, one of them a child, the wounding of 16 civilians, including six children and one woman, and the destruction of four houses and four warehouses.

2. The residential community of Kanaro in the town of Khurmal in northern Iraq was subjected to criminal Iranian shelling with long-range artillery, causing the destruction of three houses.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18417*

Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*21 October 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 17 October 1986 [*S/18413*], I have been asked by my Government to inform you that the Israeli authorities have apprehended the three individuals who carried out the recent attack at the Western Wall.

They were recruited by Arafat's Fatah wing of the PLO and trained in a Fatah camp in Jordan in December 1985 (before the rift between Jordan and the PLO). Their instructions were to carry out a mass killing in a crowded holy site, such as the Western Wall, Mount Zion or the Mount of Olives. Twenty-five victims of the attack are still hospitalized, one of them in critical condition. As stated in my earlier letter, the PLO officially claimed responsibility for the attack in its statement from Cairo.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/736-S/18417.

DOCUMENT S/18419*

Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Spanish*]
[*22 October 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 19 October 1986 from Victor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"I wish to refer to the very serious events described below.

"On 18 October 1986, the President of the United States, Mr. Ronald Reagan, signed into law the bill authorizing the sending of United States military advisers for the mercenary forces and the delivery to the latter of all types of weapons and aerial, ground and naval means of transport. The act also authorizes an outlay of $100 million for the terrorist groups that your Government has set up, trained, armed, directed and financed for the purpose of attacking the people of Nicaragua in violation of all law.

"This move opens a new and dangerous chapter in the Central American crisis, a chapter of death and destruction. Owing to this new situation, the danger of a regional war has increased, and the conditions have been created for intervention by United States troops on Nicaraguan soil. The signing of this bill and, in particular, the fact that it authorizes the involvement of United States military advisers and the delivery of all types of weapons to the mercenaries, accelerates the 'Vietnamization' of the conflict and places international peace and security in imminent danger.

"The step taken by President Reagan shows open contempt for the Judgment of the International Court of Justice dated 27 June 1986.[3] In its ruling, apart from categorically condemning the policy of force, threats and

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/741-S/18419.

intervention practised by the United States Administration in flagrant breach of international law, the Court decided that your Government is under a duty immediately to cease and refrain from all acts as may constitute breaches of the foregoing legal obligations.

"The continuation of military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua places the United States Government outside international law and the community of nations and is a blow to the international legal order and the yearning for peace on the part of all humanity.

"The disregard shown by a world Power for the International Court and for the guiding principles of coexistence among States as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations is a serious and unpredictable act which disqualifies your Government from its claim to any moral authority and puts the international community face to face with a Government which not only possesses the best means for the destruction of humanity but has placed force and terrorism above law and reason.

"The bloodstained bill signed by President Reagan is an authorization for death and terrorism. Under cover of its provisions, the massacre of entire populations and the murder of thousands of Nicaraguans, including defenceless children, will continue.

"This act will also lead to a greater involvement of United States citizens in the aggression against Nicaragua. Hence, President Reagan has also authorized the spilling of American blood, as recently occurred in the cases of William J. Cooper and Wallace Blaine Sawyer, victims of the cruel and irresponsible policy of your Government.

"Mr. Secretary of State, the importance and impact of this immoral and illegal action goes beyond the crisis in the region and affects all the peoples of Latin America. The dangers to which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group drew attention in their recent declaration are already a tragic reality of the conflict in which the region is involved. In that declaration, the Ministers said, furthermore, that the peace of Central America was also their own peace. The signing of this bill therefore constitutes an insult to all Latin America and to the efforts made on its behalf by the Contadora and Lima Groups.

"The Government of Nicaragua vigorously and formally protests at the enactment of this legislation, which is the culmination of an official policy of terror and crime sponsored by a Power that refuses to accept that a country like Nicaragua has the right to self-determination and the right to be the master of its own destiny and to control the course of its history in such a manner as its own people may sovereignly decide. Once again Nicaragua reaffirms its unswerving resolve to defend its homeland with the same courage and abnegation with which we shall continue to defend the cause of peace, justice and full respect for the international legal order."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18420*

Letter dated 22 October 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*22 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention new provocative actions of Turkey in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus. On 20 and 21 October 1986, Turkish occupying forces composed of infantry, air and marine forces, in violation of repeated United Nations resolutions demanding their withdrawal, held large-scale military exercises and violated repeatedly the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

In strongly protesting against these new violations of the airspace as well as against the violation of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish military forces for the past 12 years, I hope that you will take all necessary and appropriate steps towards arresting and terminating these and other violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/743-S/18420.

DOCUMENT S/18421*

Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Botswana to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 October 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached press release issued by my Government on the incursions into my country by elements of the South African Army. It is requested that the press release be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Legwaila J. M. J. LEGWAILA
Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/758-S/18421.

ANNEX

Press release issued on 21 October 1986 by the Government of Botswana

1. In the early morning of Monday, 20 October 1986, elements of the South African Army crossed into the eastern region of Botswana near the village of Tsetsebjwe, about 20 kilometres inside Botswana from the border with South Africa. These elements included four helicopters which had landed troops on Botswana soil. An item of military equipment was found at BSNE. A follow-up operation by the BDF confirmed the place where the troop deployment on the ground had taken place as well as the landing spot of the helicopters.

2. This also follows reports of South African Air Force activity reported by BDF border patrols on Sunday, 19 October, involving reconnaissance flights within Botswana of distances of up to 60 kilometres inside our territory, also in the eastern region.

3. It is reported further that South African soldiers were seen at Talana farm in the Tuli block inside Botswana on Sunday afternoon, 19 October. The intruders later crossed back into South African territory.

4. The Government of Botswana has protested to the South African authorities about these blatant violations of Botswana's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

DOCUMENT S/18423

Letter dated 21 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you with sorrow and indignation that in continuation of ceaseless Iraqi attacks against civilian targets, the aggressor forces of the ruling clique of Iraq bombarded an empty cargo train near Andimeshk, north of Ahwaz on 20 October 1986. As a result of this latest Iraqi violation of norms and principles of conduct of war and humanitarian law, five civilians were martyred and fifteen others severely injured.

In response to the continuous Iraqi attacks against purely civilian targets inside Iran, and in the absence of an international mechanism to uphold the authority of the rules and principles of international law so as to bridle or to curtail such Iraqi war crimes, the Islamic Republic of Iran has targeted only the economic and industrial centres of some strategic significance in Iraq after giving specific warning to the oppressed people of Iraq. But there is a limit to our patience. The rulers of Baghdad should be reminded that Baghdad and many other Iraqi cities are well within the reach of Iranian fire-power, and the Islamic Republic of Iran may be forced to revise its long-standing, prudent and humanitarian policy and to retaliate the Iraqi actions in kind.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18425*

Note verbale dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*27 October 1986*]

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the message of the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

The Permanent Representative of Brazil kindly requests that this message be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/764-S/18425.

ANNEX

Message of the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia

Brazil joined in the recent special session of the General Assembly to underscore again that the presence of South Africa in Namibia is totally unacceptable and that specific urgent actions have to be implemented in order to promote the prompt emergence of a free Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, its sole and authentic representative.

In his message on the occasion of Namibia Day, President José Sarney

of Brazil stressed that the Brazilian Government rejects the persistence of any colonial configuration dictated by racist intolerance and the attempts to impose extraneous conditions for the granting of independence to Namibia.

Having participated in the adoption of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia [*see S/18234, annex*], Brazil takes this opportunity to reaffirm its full support for the courageous struggle of the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence, a struggle which is carried out in spite of all repressive policies of the colonial Government. It is hoped that the Security Council will promptly take decisive actions in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over the Territory.

DOCUMENT S/18426*

Letter dated 27 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 October 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 10 a.m. on 23 October 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of repeated protestations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military forces of Pakistan are continuing their aggressions against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Two Pakistani fighter aircraft violated Afghan airspace at 7.40 a.m. on 12 October and after conducting reconnaissance flights for 40 minutes over Orgon area left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan at 8.20 a.m.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns the aggression of the Pakistani air forces and lodges its strong protest with the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the military authorities of Pakistan put an end to such provocative actions; otherwise, the responsibility for their heavy consequences shall rest with the Pakistani side."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/767-S/18426.

DOCUMENT S/18427*

Report of the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/168 A of 16 December 1985. In that resolution, the Assembly dealt with various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects. The report is based mainly on information available in United Nations documents, to which references are made whenever appropriate.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/768-S/18427.

II. STATUS OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

2. The status of the cease-fire in the Middle East and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area up to October 1985 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1985 [*S/17581, paras. 2-10*]. There continue to be three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

(a) *United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

3. UNDOF, with some 1,300 troops provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, is deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the disengagement agreement concluded between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in May 1974. A group of UNTSO observers is detailed to the Force and assists it in the performance of its tasks. The main functions of the Force are to supervise the cease-fire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and to man the area of separation established by the disengagement agreement. The mandate of UNDOF has been extended twice by the Security Council during the reporting period, the last time on 29 May

1986 for a further period of six months until 30 November 1986 [*resolution 584 (1986)*].

4. The activities of the Force since October 1985 are described in two reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 13 November 1985 and 14 May 1986 [*S/17628 and S/18061*]. As reported by the Secretary-General, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet; UNDOF has continued to perform its functions effectively with the co-operation of the parties, and there have been no serious incidents.

(b) *United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon*

5. UNIFIL, which is deployed in southern Lebanon, was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, following the first Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Its terms of reference were—and still are—to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli forces as called for by the Security Council, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

6. The mandate of the Force has since been extended as necessary, the last time on 18 July 1986 for a further period of six months until 19 January 1987 [*resolution 586 (1986)*]. The authorized strength of UNIFIL is 7,000, but because of its reduced activities, it has currently some 5,800 troops, provided by Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden. A group of UNTSO observers assists the Force in the performance of its tasks.

7. The activities of UNIFIL and the situation in its area of operation in southern Lebanon from October 1985 until September 1986 are described in the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council of 16 December 1985 [*S/17684*], 9 April 1986 [*S/17965*], 17 June 1986 [*S/18164*], 10 July 1986 [*S/18164/Add.1*] and 18 September 1986 [*S/18348*]. In the last of these reports, the Secretary-General outlined the increasingly difficult situation confronting UNIFIL and considered it essential that urgent measures be taken to enable the Force to fulfil its mandate, to improve the security of its personnel and also to resolve its financial difficulties. The Secretary-General believed that the solution lay in complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory and the deployment of UNIFIL to the international frontier so that it could play the role originally assigned to it of restoring international peace and security. After recalling the efforts that he and his staff had undertaken, the Secretary-General expressed the view that the only hope of progress now lay in a determined effort by the Security Council itself. He accordingly recommended that the members of the Council, both collectively and individually, should take urgent action to unblock the present impasse and make substantial progress towards implementation of resolution 425 (1978), which would also be the best way of improving the security of the personnel of UNIFIL. If such progress was not achieved soon, he believed that the Council might be compelled to give serious consideration to withdrawal of the Force, despite the very damaging consequences that could result.

8. After considering this report, the Security Council adopted resolution 587 (1986) of 23 September 1986, in which it took note of the preliminary security measures decided on by the Secretary-General and requested him to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of the men of UNIFIL, urged all the parties concerned to co-operate unreservedly with the Force in the fulfilment of its mandate, again called for an end in southern Lebanon to any military presence not accepted by the Lebanese authorities, requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for a deployment of the Force to the southern border of Lebanon, and solemnly called on all the parties concerned to co-operate in the achievement of that objective. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to it within 21 days on the application of the resolution. The report of the Secretary-General was submitted on 13 October 1986 [*S/18396*].

(c) *United Nations Truce Supervision Organization*

9. As indicated in the preceding sections, observers of UNTSO have continued to assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group in Beirut and the Observer Group in Egypt.

10. The Observer Group in Beirut was set up by the Security Council in August 1982 following the first incursion of Israeli troops into West Beirut. Its task was to monitor the situation in and around Beirut with particular emphasis on developments involving Israeli forces and Palestinians. Since the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Beirut area in September 1983, the activities of the Observer Group have been reduced and its total strength brought down from 50 to 18.

11. When the mandate of the second United Nations Emergency Force lapsed in July 1979, the then Secretary-General stated that, since the withdrawal of the Force was without prejudice to the continued presence of the UNTSO observers in the area, it was his intention to ensure the further functioning of UNTSO in accordance with existing decisions of the Security Council. On this basis, a number of UNTSO observers have remained in Egypt with the agreement of the Egyptian Government. The Observer Group in Egypt has a total strength of about 50 observers. It maintains, in addition to liaison offices in Cairo and Ismailia, six observation posts in the Sinai.

12. Since the fortieth session, a number of communications have been received by the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, were sent by Israel [*S/17698, S/17901, S/17902, S/17963 and S/18056*] and Lebanon [*S/17839, S/17840, S/17860, S/18362, S/18363, S/18364 and S/18414*]. In addition, a letter addressed by the Secretary-General to the Permanent Representative of Israel in reply to the latter's communication [*S/17963*] was circulated [*S/17998*].

III. Situation in the occupied territories

13. The action taken by the United Nations prior to October 1985 on the situation in the occupied territories was outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 22 October 1985 [*S/17581, paras. 12-18*].

14. The General Assembly, at its fortieth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories [*A/40/702*], which is composed of Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, adopted resolutions 40/161 A to G on 16 December 1985. By these resolutions, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained and/or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories, and demanded that the Government of Israel rescind its action against Ziyad Abu Eain and others and release them immediately [*resolution 40/161 A*]; reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] was applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with its provisions [*resolution 40/161 B*]; demanded that Israel desist

forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied territories [*resolution 40/161 C*]; demanded that Israel desist forthwith from certain policies and practices mentioned in the resolution and renewed the mandate of the Special Committee [*resolution 40/161 D*]; demanded that the Government of Israel rescind the expulsion of the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and other Palestinians expelled in 1985 and that it facilitate their immediate return [*resolution 40/161 E*]; determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel that purported to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights were null and void and constituted a violation of international law [*resolution 40/161 F*]; and condemned Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, and demanded that Israel rescind all actions and measures taken against those institutions, ensure their freedom and refrain from hindering their effective operation [*resolution 40/161 G*].

15. On 20 February 1986, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolutions 1986/1 A and B concerning the question of the violation of human rights in the occupied territories. In those resolutions the Commission condemned Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories along lines similar to those of General Assembly resolution 40/161 D. On the same date, the Commission adopted resolution 1986/2, by which it declared once more that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without legal validity.

16. The Security Council considered the situation in the occupied Arab territories during eight meetings between 21 and 30 January 1986 [*2643rd to 2650th meetings*]. On 30 January, the Council voted on a draft resolution submitted by five members [*S/17769/Rev.1*], by which it would have, *inter alia*, deplored the provocative acts that had violated the sanctity of the sanctuary of the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem; determined that certain measures taken by Israel in, or affecting the population of, the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, had no legal validity and constituted a violation of the relevant Geneva convention; and called upon Israel to observe scrupulously the norms of international law governing military occupation. The draft was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

17. The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories held periodic meetings in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/161 D. During the period between the meetings, the Special Committee was kept informed of developments taking place in the occupied territories; the information was gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimony and written communications. The Special Committee reviewed this information and assessed the human rights situation in the occupied territories with a view to deciding whether any action was required. The report of the Special Committee under resolution 40/161 D has been circulated as document A/41/680.

18. During its fortieth session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 40/167 of 16 December 1985 concerning Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea; resolution 40/169 of 17 December 1985 concerning economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories; resolution 40/170 of 17 December 1985 concerning assistance to the Palestinian people; resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985 concerning living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories; and decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985 concerning Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. The reports requested of the Secretary-General in resolutions 40/169 and 40/170 have been circulated as documents A/41/342-E/1986/88 and A/41/319-E/1986/72 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, respectively. The Secretary-General has also submitted a note concerning the implementation of decision 40/432 [*A/41/410-E/1986/97*].

19. Since the fortieth session, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation in the occupied territories. Those communications, which have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, were sent by Israel [*S/17739*], Jordan [*S/17727, S/17749, S/17823, S/18177, S/18178, S/18361 and S/18405*], Morocco [*S/17757, S/17760 and S/17765*], the Syrian Arab Republic [*A/41/184 and S/17889*] and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People [*S/17800 and S/17935*]. Communications were also received from the Palestine Liberation Organization and circulated at the request of Iraq [*S/18349*], Oman [*A/41/691 and A/41/700*] and the United Arab Emirates [*S/17729 and S/17803*].

IV. Palestine refugee problem

20. The Palestine refugee problem and the efforts of the United Nations to assist the refugees up to October 1985 were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1985 [*S/17581, paras. 19-22*].

21. Following its consideration, at its fortieth session, of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985,[4] the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions on 16 December 1985. In resolution 40/165 A, the Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of UNRWA, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; expressed its deep appreciation to the former Commissioner-General, Mr. Olof Rydbeck, for his many years of effective service to the Agency and his dedication to the welfare of the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of UNRWA should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 September 1986; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of UNRWA, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, that increased level of income to UNRWA was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in 1985; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA.

22. The other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealt with the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA [*resolution 40/165 B*], assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities [*resolution 40/165 C*], offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees [*resolution 40/165 D*], Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip [*resolution 40/165 E*], resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees [*resolution 40/165 F*], population and refugees displaced since 1967 [*resolution 40/165 G*], revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties [*resolution 40/165 H*], protection of Palestine refugees [*resolution 40/165 I*], Palestine refugees in the West Bank [*resolution 40/165 J*] and the University of Jerusalem "Al Quds" for Palestine refugees [*resolution 40/165 K*].

23. The situation of the Palestine refugees and the activities of UNRWA since the adoption of those resolutions are described in the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986.[5] The reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 40/165 D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K have been circulated as documents A/41/563, A/41/564, A/41/565, A/41/566, A/41/543, A/41/567, A/41/568 and A/41/457, respectively. The report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 40/165 A and report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA called for under resolution 40/165 B have been circulated as documents A/41/555 and A/41/702, respectively.

V. Question of Palestine

24. The action taken by the United Nations on the question of Palestine up to October 1985 was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 October 1985 [*S/17581, paras. 23-26*].

25. At its fortieth session, on 12 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the agenda item entitled "Question of Palestine". In resolution 40/96 A, the Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraphs 163 to 172 of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;[6] requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights;[7] and authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. In resolution 40/96 B, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for Palestinian Rights continued to discharge the tasks detailed in previous resolutions. In resolution 40/96 C, the Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in co-operation with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1986-1987. In resolution 40/96 D, the Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/58 C, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference.

26. The report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People appears in document A/41/35.[8] The report requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 40/96 D concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East has been circulated as document S/17916.

27. Since the fortieth session, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General on various aspects of the question of Palestine and have been circulated as official documents of the General Assembly or the Security Council. Two communications were sent by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People [*S/18133 and S/18159*]. Communications were also received from the Palestine Liberation Organization and circulated at the request of Democratic Yemen [*S/18128*], Iraq [*S/18338*], Oman [*S/17976, S/17977 and S/18411*], Tunisia [*A/41/475*] and the United Arab Emirates [*S/18153*].

VI. Search for a peaceful settlement

28. An outline of developments relating to the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem from November 1967 until October 1985 may be found in the Secretary-General's reports of 18 May 1973 [*S/10929*], 17 October 1978 [*S/12896*], 24 October 1979 [*S/13578*], 24 October 1980 [*S/14234*], 11 November 1981 [*S/14746*], 12 October 1982 [*S/15451*], 30 September 1983 [*S/16015*], 26 October 1984 [*S/16792*] and 22 October 1985 [*S/17581*].

29. At its fortieth session, on 16 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning the situation in the Middle East. In resolution 40/168 A, the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization; declared that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under the auspices of the United Nations; considered the Arab Peace Plan [*S/15510, annex*] adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements which violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside those territories; strongly condemned Israel's annexationist policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, had encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices, had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and threatened the security of the region; called upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue

its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the collaboration between Israel and South Africa; and reaffirmed its call for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine[9] and endorsed by the General Assembly. The other parts of General Assembly resolution 40/168 deal with Israeli policies in the Syrian Golan Heights and the other occupied territories [*resolution 40/168 B*] and the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem [*resolution 40/168 C*].

30. The above resolutions have been brought to the attention of Member States, and a report of the Secretary-General including the relevant comments received from Member States has been circulated as document A/41/453 and Add.1.

31. The Secretary-General has also submitted a report [*S/17916*] on the consultations he has held with the Security Council on the question of the convening of an international peace conference, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 40/96 D. Following the issue of his report, the Secretary-General has pursued his contacts with the parties to the Middle East conflict and with others concerned regarding the search for a peaceful settlement of that conflict, including the question of an international peace conference. These contacts have revealed that the difficulties regarding the convening of the proposed conference, as reported in the Secretary-General's report of 13 September 1984 [*S/16409/Add.1*], have remained essentially the same.

32. Since the fortieth session of the General Assembly, a number of communications have been addressed to the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation in the Middle East. In addition to those referred to in the preceding sections of this report (see paras. 12, 19 and 27), communications were received from India [*S/18065*], Iraq [*S/17980*], Israel [*S/17711, S/17728, S/17761, A/41/183, S/17898, S/17913, S/18001, S/18002, S/18020, S/18118, S/18131, S/18220, S/18229, S/18352, S/18413 and S/18417*], Mexico [*A/41/435*], Morocco [*S/18049*], the Netherlands, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community [*S/18197*], Oman [*S/18398*], the Syrian Arab Republic [*S/17694, S/17731, S/17923 and S/18260*] and Zimbabwe [*S/18395*].

VII. Observations

33. The attainment of a just and lasting peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict in the Middle East continues to be elusive. As indicated in paragraph 31 above, it has not yet proved possible to reach agreement on the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East as recommended by the General Assembly. During the period under review, there were bilateral contacts between leaders of various of the interested parties but, as I have stated in my report on the work of the Organization,[10] there is at present an alarming absence of a generally accepted and active negotiating process.

34. Meanwhile, the situation in the region continues to be highly volatile. In the absence of resolution of the conflict, there persists a general sense of insecurity which, combined with heavy military expenditures, has hindered economic development and social progress. The plight of the Palestinian people, most of whom now live under occupation or in exile, remains a matter of acute international concern. There is continued tension, and violent incidents frequently occur in varying form and degree in Israeli occupied territories and beyond. The United Nations endeavours to provide a measure of relief to the local populations affected by the conflict, especially the Palestinian refugees, and through its peace-keeping operations exerts its best efforts, sometimes in difficult circumstances, to help maintain quiet in sensitive areas such as the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon. However, these are essentially temporary arrangements intended to facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement. As I have repeatedly stated, the situation will remain unstable so long as such a settlement is not reached. There is a grave danger that if the present deadlock in the peace process is allowed to persist, major hostilities will break out again in the area as has happened several times in the past. In this connection, it may be recalled that the Egypt-Israel war of October 1973 nearly led to a direct confrontation between the two major nuclear Powers. That confrontation was averted at the time by speedy action of the Security Council and the dispatch of a United Nations peace-keeping force to the area, but, with the development of ever more sophisticated and destructive weapons, the next crisis may be more difficult to control.

35. It is therefore vitally important that the international community should not lose sight of the dangers inherent in this state of affairs. It should pursue and intensify its efforts in the search for a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict. I continue to believe that, given the complexity of this conflict and its many interrelated aspects, a just and lasting peace can best be achieved through a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the conflict and involving all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. I note that there is a wide measure of agreement within the international community that such a settlement should be based on the following three considerations: withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since June 1967; acknowledgment of and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all the States in the region and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and finally a satisfactory solution of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination. In this context, the question of Jerusalem also remains of primary importance.

36. At present, the positions of the parties directly concerned are still far apart. The major Powers, whose support is essential for the establishment of any lasting peace in the region, are also divided. It is urgently necessary to find a negotiating procedure acceptable to all concerned, which would enable them to discuss all the issues involved and work out an agreed settlement. Meanwhile, it is of great importance that the parties should avoid any actions that could increase tension and suspicion between them and thus make the search for an agreed negotiating process even more difficult. In this connection I am particularly concerned about the consequences that would flow from the establishment by Israel of additional settlements in the occupied territories. This is a matter of deep concern and, more than any other single factor, contributes to doubts in the minds of many about Israel's readiness to negotiate a peace settlement that would require its withdrawal from the territories. At the same time peace efforts would be enhanced if there was a lessening of violent incidents, which all too frequently involve innocent lives and of which there have been some particularly terrible examples during the period under review.

37. From the contacts I have had during the past year, it is clear that there is still no consensus on the convening of an international peace conference in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the General Assembly. However, the idea of an international peace conference appears to be gaining wider support and a number of procedural proposals have been made in bilateral contacts involving parties in the region and others who are interested in a settlement

of this long-standing conflict. Important disagreements nevertheless remain on the scope of the conference, on its timing and especially on the question of participation. The latter question, more specifically how the interests and rights of the Palestinian people should be represented, has so far proved impossible to resolve in a manner acceptable to all the potential participants in the proposed conference. Agreement on that issue would do more than anything else to unblock the present deadlock in the negotiating process.

38. I am encouraged that many of the current proposals relating to an international peace conference envisage a central role for the Security Council. I have on several occasions suggested that the machinery of the Council could be used to further the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The Council has a universally recognized responsibility for this complex and potentially explosive problem. It has, under the Charter of the United Nations, the authority to take decisive measures as required, and its procedures enable it to consider this problem with the participation of all the parties concerned, but its effectiveness depends to a large extent on the agreement and co-operation of the major Powers. I hope therefore that these Powers will again find it possible to co-operate within the framework of the Security Council to help rekindle the peace process and promote the search for a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. Naturally, other avenues of the United Nations could also be explored to provide the possibilities that the search for a lasting peace would require.

39. Few international issues are as complex and potentially dangerous, or involve as directly the relevance and credibility of the United Nations, as the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. The persistence of that conflict nearly four decades after it was brought before our Organization underscores the need to bring about a comprehensive settlement. It is therefore essential that every possible effort be made by the international community and individual Member States to achieve such a settlement as a matter of urgency.

DOCUMENT S/18428

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*28 October 1986*]

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Recalling its resolutions 530 (1983) and 562 (1985),

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",[3]

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua after the said Judgment, in particular, the continued financing by the United States of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Urgently calls* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the implementation of this resolution.

DOCUMENT S/18429*

Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 October 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the document entitled "Acts of aggression against Nicaragua since the publication of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice dated 27 June 1986,[3] by the contra mercenary forces financed, armed, trained, directed and incited to action against Nicaragua by the Government of the United States of America in contempt of that Judgment", with the request that it be issued as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/769-S/18429.

ANNEX

Acts of aggression against Nicaragua committed since the publication of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice dated 27 June 1986, by the contra mercenary forces financed, armed, trained, directed and incited to action against Nicaragua by the Government of the United States of America in contempt of that Judgment

July

2: A civilian vehicle was blown up by a mine on the road 14 km south-west of San José de Bocay; 32 civilians were killed and one was injured.

The contras ambushed a Robur minibus in the vicinity of the village of Betulia, abducting one civilian, and as they escaped set fire to the Betulia health centre 17 km north-east of the city of Juigalpa.

They attacked a Robur bus at San José, 8 km north-west of La Libertad. The attack failed.

They abducted a civilian at La Flor, 11 km north-west of La Libertad.

3: They attacked the townspeople of Río Grande de Pueblo Nuevo, killing three civilians.

They attacked the high-speed launch "Bluefield Express" in the sector of La Magnolia, 19 km south-east of El Rama, killing one civilian and injuring eight others.

4: They attacked the town of Río Abajo, 6 km west of Condega, killing two civilians, injuring one and abducting another.

5: A civilian vehicle hit a minefield in the sector of Santa Leticia, 13 km south of El Tuma; four civilians were injured.

7: They sabotaged two electric-power pylons with C-4 explosives in the sector of Jocomico, 13 km north-east of Sébaco.

In the sector of Rio Fajardo, 28 km north-east of Morillo, a group of 100 contras abducted three peasants.

8: Nine km south of Wiwilí a contra group abducted three peasants who had deserted from their forces.

9: They killed a civilian 3 km south-east of Quilalí.

Thirty-five km south-west of Nueva Guinea, 120 contras abducted three civilians.

10: They ambushed a Micons truck and a Toyota passenger car in La Jagua, 10 km north-east of Waslala, and abducted 15 civilians.

They launched an attack in Quebrada Honda, 19 km south-west of Somoto, and abducted two civilians.

11: They abducted three civilians in Comarca Los Cerrones, 35 km south-east of Wiwilí.

12: They intercepted a passenger bus in Sompopera, 17 km south-west of Wiwilí, abducting three members of the Sandinist People's Militia.

13: They raided the Quebrada de Ojo de Agua sector, 7 km south-west of Matiguás, killing three peasants, a member of the FSLN and a militiaman.

15: They abducted five peasants in La Penquilla, 22 km north-east of San Rafael del Norte.

17: They blew up electric-power pylons with C-4 explosives in Zacatera, 4 km north-west of Santo Tomás del Norte.

They launched an attack in the village of Sitios de Puntiagudo, 17 km south of La Libertad, killing two civilians.

They ambushed a passenger van in Las Tetillas, 6 km south of La Libertad, wounding three civilians.

19: They sabotaged electric-power pylons with C-4 explosives in the sector of Las Cruces, 7 km north-west of Quilalí.

20: They abducted six peasants in Los Laureles, 9 km south-east of Wiwilí.

21: They attacked the suburb of Yolaina, 12 km south-east of Nueva Guinea.

22: They abducted a Belgian international civil servant in Cerro Chile, 15 km south-east of Matagalpa; he was later released in Matiguás.

23: They attacked the community of Wounta, 55 km south-west of Puerto Cabezas.

25: They attacked the town of Las Praderas, 5 km north-east of Pantasma, where they broke into the Banco Nacional de Desarrollo and injured two civilians.

They killed a civilian in El Coyol, 10 km north-east of Santa Clara.

28: They attacked the settlement of Panalí, 7 km south-east of Quilalí.

They ambushed a civilian vehicle in the sector of Sompopera, killing three foreigners and two members of the FSLN and injuring three civilians.

August

1: A contra group ambushed an IFA truck at El Maizal, 16 km south-east of Acoyapa, Chontales, injuring a civilian, Miguel García.

3: A civilian truck was blown up by a contra mine in the sector of Paso Real de Bocaysito, 16 km south-west of San José de Bocay, Jinotega; 11 civilians were injured (R-VI).

8: A group of contras abducted an academic from the Ministry of Education in the sector of Topacio, 4 km south-east of Precillas, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II).

11: A contra group carried out a raid in the sector of San Antonio, 4 km south-east of Santo Tomás, Chontales (R-V), killing one civilian.

A contra group abducted four civilians at Laguna Seca, 9 km south of Telpaneca, Nueva Segovia (R-I).

A contra group abducted 25 civilians at Cerro Grande, 19 km south-east of La Piñuela, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II).

12: A contra group attacked the Las Américas State Production Unit, 12 km south-east of Asturias, Jinotega (R-VI); two houses were burnt down and a peasant belonging to the Sandinist People's Militia was injured.

13: A contra group ambushed an IFA truck in the sector of Cerro Monte Grande, 12 km east of Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia (R-I); one civilian was injured and taken to the nearest town.

17: A contra group set fire to the El Diamante Health Centre, 15 km north-east of Asturias (R-VI).

A contra group abducted two civilians at La Tortuga, 8 km south-east of Cara de Mono, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II).

A contra group abducted two civilians in the La Pintada district, 6 km south-east of Muelle de los Bueyes, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II).

18: A contra group ambushed a passenger van at Valle La Palma, 3 km south-east of San Juan, Río Coco, Madriz (R-I), killing four civilians.

20: A contra group half-destroyed the Caño Vilan bridge, 20 km north of Asturias (R-VI).

23: Troops of the Sandinist People's Army found the corpses of two peasants who had been killed in the Correntada Larga district, 3 km north-east of Vapi, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II).

28: A contra group attacked the village of Quilalí, Nueva Segovia (R-I), with unidentified rifle and mortar fire, wounding three civilians: Nelly Polanco, Norman Lorente and Octavio Baltodano.

28: A contra group ambushed a civilian truck in Piedra Fina, 16 km south-east of Villa Sandino, Chontales (R-V).

28: A contra group attacked the village of Brown Bank, 52 km north of Bluefields, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II): there were no casualties.

31: A contra group abducted 15 peasants in the Río Ayapal sector, 23 km south-east of Wamblan, Jinotega (R-VI).

September

3: A contra group killed two civilians in the Río Toro sector, south of El Tortuguero, Zelaya (Z-E-II).

5: A unit of the Honduran Army (five), using FAL rifles, harassed the sector located one km south-west of Santo Tomás del Norte, also known as Santo del Nance, Chinandega (R-II).

6: Units of the Honduran Army harassed the Vado Ancho sector, two km south-west of Santo Tomás del Norte (R-II).

Honduran Army units, using rifles, a 30-mm machine gun and 60-mm mortars, harassed the El Rincón border post, one km south-west of Santo Tomás del Norte (R-II).

7: A contra group ambushed a civilian truck belonging to the La Posolera co-operative south of Waslala, Matagalpa (R-VI), killing one peasant and wounding three.

8: A contra group abducted four peasants in the Valle El Bramadero sector north-west of San Sebastián de Yalí, Jinotega (R-VI).

A contra group attacked a village in the El Delirio sector south of El Rama, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II), killing five peasants: Vivian Soza R., Isabel García A., Vilma Rivas (10 years of age), Jacinto Amador, Denis Rivas (3 years of age). It also abducted three persons: Miguel Pérez Orellana, Antonio Pérez Orellana and Lorenzo Lira Romero, and wounded three: Hilario Rivas Suárez, Alejandrina Suárez and Miguel Oporta Cisneros.

Using M-16 rifles, Honduran Army units harassed the Palo Grande sector, 13 km south-east of Somotillo, Chinandega (R-II).

9: Honduran Army units harassed the Loma Atravezada sector one km south-east of Santo Tomás del Norte (R-II) with FAL rifles and FAL grenades.

A contra group attacked a settlement in the Cuesta La Bailadora sector, 11 km south-east of San Pedro del Norte, Zelaya (Z-E-I), killing two civilians.

10: A contra group attacked the Caño El Perro sector south of San Pedro del Norte, Zelaya Central (Z-E-II), wounding three local peasants.

11: A contra group ambushed a civilian van in the Kum sector, 30 km north-east of Waspán, Zelaya (Z-E-I), killing Onofre Guevara, FSLN representative in the VII military region.

12: A piranha-type launch attacked the sector known as El Marañon, 1/2 km east of Patón, Chinandega (R-II), with M-6s, FALs and M-69s.

13: A contra group abducted a civilian in the village of Comayunca, south-west of Asturias, Jinotega (R-VI); the person abducted was Gregorio Mendoza.

14: A contra group abducted a civilian in Kilonowás, north-east of Wiwilí, Jinotega (R-VI).

A contra group abducted two civil defence workers in the Río Kurimwas sector south of San Pedro del Norte, Zelaya (Z-E-I); one of the persons abducted was a woman.

16: A contra group attacked the village of Marakanta, 21 km north-east of La Cruz de Río Grande, Zelaya (Z-E-II), killing one civilian, wounding another and abducting a woman.

17: In the El Congo sector, north-east of Matiguás, Matagalpa (R-VI) a contra group abducted three civilians.

A contra group attacked 13 civilians in La Vigía, south-east of Quilalí, Nueva Segovia (R-I).

19: In the El Charco sector, south-west of La Gateada, Zelaya Sur (Z-E-II), a contra group killed a civilian.

20: A contra group abducted four civilians in Los Cedros, south of Pantasma, Jinotega (R-VI).

22: In El Junte, north-east of Juigalpa, Chontales (R-V), four civilians were killed: Efraín Martínez R., Bernarda Martínez R., Nelly López M. (of the Georgino Andrade Education Brigade) and Absalón Pérez Martínez.

25: In the Bado Ancho sector, a contra group, using TNT, sabotaged an electric-power pylon one and a half km west of Santo Tomás del Norte (R-II) with the support of the Honduran Army, which harassed the population.

28: A contra group attacked a village south-east of Asturias (R-VI), in which they burned down two houses and abducted a female civilian.

A contra group from Honduran territory penetrated the La Tigra sector, 13 km south-west of Somotillo, Chinandega (R-II) where they stole 150 head of livestock and eight horses from the "Carlos Fonseca" co-operative. They then returned to Honduran territory, having abducted several civilians.

October

1: A contra group abducted a civilian in the village of Cusili, eight km north-east of Waslala, Matagalpa (R-VI).

6: A contra group attacked the El Diamante settlement, 15 km north of Asturias (R-VI), burning down six houses completely and nine partially. The buildings destroyed included the school, the health centre and the rural supply centre. This attack was the second on that settlement, whose health centre had been burnt down on 17 August.

DOCUMENT S/18430*

Note verbale dated 28 October 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[28 October 1986]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the message dated 26 October 1986 from Mr. Hafez al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic kindly requests that this message be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Message dated 26 October 1986 from the President of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia

I am pleased to address this letter to the solemn meeting being held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in order to express once again the complete solidarity of the Syrian Arab Republic with the people of Namibia, its unwavering support for their struggle under the leadership of SWAPO and its support for the efforts of the United Nations and of other parties working to bring about the victory of the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and independence. Syria's support for the struggle of the Namibian people derives from its principled position of belief in the right of that people to self-determination and the enjoyment of independence and from our solidarity with them in the struggle against common enemies. The United Nations affirmed Namibia's right to independence in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), incorporating the United Nations plan for Namibian independence. However, that resolution has remained unimplemented as a result of the persistence of *apartheid* in South Africa and the collusion of the colonial and imperialist Powers with that country's racist régime, paralleling their collusion in our region with the Zionist racist régime constituted by Israel. The colonial and imperialist Powers give their support to the forces of aggression, both in South Africa and in the Arab world, backing the *apartheid* régime against the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and backing Israel against the Arab nation.

Among the evidence that these Powers are enemies of peace is their attitude towards United Nations resolutions supporting the rights of peoples. By providing continuous backing to the forces of aggression, they obstruct the implementation of resolutions issued with a view to halting aggression and affirming the rights of peoples. If these Powers ignore Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which stipulates respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, there is no alternative for those peoples who are not treated with due seriousness by the United Nations other than to continue their struggle to regain the rights which have been usurped from them, just as there is no alternative for those peoples whose territories have been occupied by force other than to continue their struggle to liberate those territories, since this is their legitimate right under the Charter.

In their aggressive violation of the rights of peoples, the forces of zionism, racism, colonialism and imperialism are practising the worst forms of terrorism, since they are terrorizing entire peoples. Nevertheless, they are insolent enough to direct the accusation of terrorism at honourable fighters who are defending their freedom, their rights and their land. By doing this, they distort facts and mislead public opinion, attempting in so doing to eliminate the spirit of resistance in all those whose territories have been occupied by colonial and racist States and to label as terrorism any form of challenge to occupation, colonialism and racism. We in Syria hereby add our voice to those which call for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), relating to the independence of Namibia. Our experience in the struggle against racist zionism, imperialism and colonialism has shown us that these forces are not deterred by any resolution, however weighty, unless it is accompanied by effective and serious action.

We therefore believe that solidarity with the people of Namibia is incumbent on all those who defend freedom, peace and justice and the principles of the Charter, and our position is in keeping with that belief.

We send our greetings to the Council, wish you success and hope that your meeting will constitute an effective contribution to the efforts of the people of Namibia to attain their rights.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/770-S/18430.

DOCUMENT S/18431

Letter dated 13 October 1986 from the Secretary-General to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[29 October 1986]

I have the honour to write to you about the financial situation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP account on 30 September 1986 was $134.4 million for the mandate periods ending 15 June 1986. As regards the current period, voluntary contributions received so far from Governments have amounted to only $2.4 million, against projected expenditures of $14.3 million. Consequently, unless additional voluntary contributions are received in the mean time, the deficit at the end of the current mandate period will exceed $146 million. I am annexing a more detailed presentation of the current financial situation in respect of UNFICYP.

As you know, in line with Security Council resolution 186 (1964), the financing of UNFICYP relies essentially on voluntary contributions. Despite my predecessors' and my appeals, these contributions have, over the years, fallen far short of the expenditures for which the United Nations is responsible, even though the Organization's share is but a fraction of the total cost of maintaining the Force. As I have repeatedly stated, this unsatisfactory situation has placed an unfair and disproportionately heavy burden on the troop-contributing countries, whose claims the United Nations has been able to meet only up to December 1978. I am very concerned about this situation and my concern is very much shared by the Governments of the troop-contributing countries themselves.

As your Government is aware, the Security Council has repeatedly and unanimously stressed that UNFICYP plays a vital peace-keeping role. Indeed, the Force has made, and continues to make, an indispensable contribution to international peace and security by maintaining calm in Cyprus, a condition which is essential to my ongoing effort in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council.

Bearing in mind the important role played by UNFICYP and the very serious financial situation in which the Force finds itself, I should be most grateful if you could convey to your Government my renewed and urgent appeal for a voluntary financial contribution to UNFICYP. It is my earnest hope that your Government will find it possible to respond promptly and generously to this appeal so as to enable UNFICYP to continue to carry out its important function.

(*Signed*) Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

ANNEX

Financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

1. Since 1964, 73 countries have provided voluntary financial support to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The status of contributions, as at 30 September 1986, to the UNFICYP Special Account together with details of the latest three mandate periods are shown in the attached table.

2. In order to provide contingents for UNFICYP, the troop-contributing Governments divert troops from national duty and other resources at an ongoing cost to them which they estimate at present to be some $36 million for each six-month period. This figure includes (*a*) the troops' regular pay and allowances and normal *matériel* expenses for which, under existing arrangements, the United Nations is not required by the troop contributors to reimburse them; these, therefore, constitute costs of maintaining the Force which are being financed directly by the troop-contributing Governments; and (*b*) certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP for which, under existing arrangements, the troop contributors would be entitled to claim reimbursement from the United Nations, but which they have agreed to finance at their own expense as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

3. Including the above two elements of costs, the actual cost of financing UNFICYP for the six-month period ending 15 December 1986 would total approximately $50.6 million, estimated as follows:

		Millions of United States dollars
1 (*a*)	Regular troops' pay and allowances and normal *matériel* costs;	
(*b*)	Certain extra and extraordinary costs of the troop-contributing Governments that are financed directly by them	..... 36.3
2	Direct costs to the United Nations which the Organization is required to meet (including the extra and extraordinary costs of Governments providing contingents for which they seek to be reimbursed), financed through voluntary contributions	14.3
	TOTAL COSTS	50.6

4. The financing of the second of these cost elements, which is borne by the Organization, is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. However, these contributions have consistently fallen short of the amounts required to offset the costs involved. Consequently, it is estimated that the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP account for the mandate periods up to 15 December 1986 will amount to approximately $146.2 million if additional contributions are not received.

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 27 MARCH 1964 TO 15 DECEMBER 1986 AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1986

(United States dollar equivalent)

Country	*48th period (16/6/85 to 15/12/85)*	*49th period (16/12/85 to 15/6/86)*	*50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)*	*Total pledges*	*Payment received*
Australia	50 000	—	—	2 919 889	2 919 889[a]
Austria	125 000	125 000	—	4 565 000	4 565 000[a]
Bahamas	1 000	1 000	—	12 000	12 000

Country	48th period (16/6/85 to 15/12/85)	49th period (16/12/85 to 15/6/86)	50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)	Total pledges	Payment received
Barbados	500	—	—	4 500	4 500
Belgium	105 596	107 065	107 066	4 800 777	4 800 777
Botswana	—	—	—	500	500
Brunei Darussalam	2 500	—	—	5 000	5 000
Cameroon	3 191	—	—	28 082	23 727
Canada	—	—	—	—	—[a]
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	60 000	60 000
Cyprus	275 000	—	—	5 081 359	5 081 359
Democratic Kampuchea	—	—	—	600	600[c]
Denmark	124 855	—	—	5 272 882	5 272 882[a,b]
Finland	—	—	—	1 050 000	1 050 000[b]
Germany, Federal Republic of	407 870	656 311	656 312	25 464 228	25 464 228
Ghana	—	—	—	76 897	76 897
Greece	376 555	400 000	400 000	22 120 312	22 120 312
Guyana	—	—	—	11 812	11 812
Iceland	5 000	5 750	5 750	118 157	118 157
India	5 000	—	—	100 000	100 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	—	—	—	94 500	94 500
Iraq	—	—	—	50 000	50 000
Ireland	—	—	—	50 000	50 000[c]
Israel	—	—	—	26 500	26 500
Italy	200 000	—	—	8 581 645	8 547 128
Jamaica	—	—	—	33 033	33 033
Japan	200 000	—	—	5 240 000	5 240 000
Kuwait	—	—	—	165 000	165 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	—	1 500	1 500[c]
Lebanon	500	—	—	5 194	5 194
Liberia	—	—	—	13 321	11 821
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	—	—	50 000	50 000
Luxembourg	2 733	—	—	135 393	135 393
Malawi	—	—	—	6 363	6 363
Malaysia	—	—	—	7 500	7 500
Malta	1 945	—	—	5 710	5 710
Mauritania	—	—	—	4 370	4 370
Morocco	—	—	—	20 000	20 000
Nepal	—	400	400	2 400	2 400
Netherlands	—	—	—	2 518 425	2 518 425
New Zealand	—	—	—	71 137	71 137
Niger	—	—	—	2 041	2 041
Nigeria	—	—	—	45 570	45 570
Norway	305 000	305 000	—	9 833 265	9 833 265
Oman	—	—	—	8 000	8 000
Pakistan	1 500	1 500	1 500	59 791	59 791
Panama	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Philippines	—	—	—	12 430	12 430
Portugal	—	—	—	12 000	12 000
Qatar	—	—	—	21 000	21 000
Republic of Korea	—	—	—	16 000	16 000
Senegal	—	—	—	4 000	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46 425	46 425
Singapore	—	—	—	9 000	9 000
Somalia	—	—	—	1 000	1 000
Sri Lanka	1 000	—	—	4 000	4 000
Sweden	—	—	—	7 120 000	7 120 000[a,b]
Switzerland	199 436	—	—	6 911 164	6 911 164
Thailand	1 000	—	—	6 500	6 500
Togo	—	—	—	2 806	1 020
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	2 400	2 400
Turkey	—	—	—	1 839 253	1 839 253
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	30 000	30 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 168 200	1 251 753	1 274 363	74 403 695	74 403 695[a,b]
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	—	7 000	7 000
United States of America	4 306 500	4 306 500	—	177 334 177[c]	168 709 792
Uruguay	—	—	—	5 000	5 000
Venezuela	2 500	—	—	38 000	38 000
Viet Nam	—	—	—	4 000	4 000[c]

Country	48th period (16/6/85 to 15/12/85)	49th period (16/12/85 to 15/6/86)	50th period (16/6/86 to 15/12/86)	Total pledges	Payment received
Yugoslavia	10 000	—	—	60 000	60 000
Zaire	—	—	—	30 000	30 000
Zambia	—	—	—	44 343	44 343
Zimbabwe	8 276	738	738	24 940	9 616
TOTAL	7 890 657	7 161 017	2 244 129	366 712 786	358 026 919

[a]Indicative figures over a six-month period of the costs absorbed by Governments providing contingents are as follows: Australia $500,000; Austria $1.9 million; Canada $10.7 million; Denmark $650,000; Ireland $64,000; Sweden $3.5 million and United Kingdom $19 million.

[b]Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against the Government's claims for reimbursement of costs.

[c]Contributions received in 1974.

[d]Contributions received in 1967.

[e]The ultimate contribution will be dependent on the level of contributions from other Governments.

[f]Contributions received from 1964 through 1966.

DOCUMENT S/18432*

Letter dated 29 October 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 4.15 p.m. on 27 October 1986, and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"On 24 October 1986, 38 reactive shells were fired at the Barikot residential area of Kunar province between 7 and 7.20 a.m., as a result of which four local residents were martyred and eight others were injured and seven private houses were destroyed.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this provocative and bestial action of the military authorities of Pakistan and lodges a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such actions; otherwise, the responsibility for the heavy consequences of these hostile actions shall rest with the Government of Pakistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/773-S/18432.

DOCUMENT S/18433*

Letter dated 28 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 October 1986*]

In continuation of my letter dated 14 October 1986 [*S/18408*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 23 October. On that date at 1600 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistan airspace by 8 kilometres and rocketed the Gargat Sar area in North Waziristan Agency, as a result of which one member of Tochi Scouts was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 26 October and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that, on 12 October, two aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force violated Afghan airspace in the Orgon area of the Paktia province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 26 October.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/774-S/18433.

DOCUMENT S/18434

Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*30 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters, the latest being that contained in document S/18416, dated 20 October 1986, I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian régime has continued to express its malice towards our heroic people and to give vent to its frustration at failing to attain its evil objectives by striking at purely residential quarters inside Iraq. On 30 October this brutal and obstinate régime subjected the city of Basra and the towns of Halabjah and Badrah to shelling by long-range heavy artillery. The enemy shelling caused the death of 12 civilian citizens, including a woman and a child, the wounding of 53 citizens, including four women and one child, and destruction or damage to 26 houses, five stores, one intermediate school and 11 civilian vehicles in the city of Basra. The shelling in Halabjah caused the death of one female citizen, the wounding of 12 civilian citizens, including six women, and the destruction of five houses. In Badrah, the shelling caused the death of one civilian citizen, the wounding of one other and damage to one civilian vehicle.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18436*

Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*31 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 28 October 1986 the Islamic Republic News Agency of Orumiyeh reported that, on 26 and 27 October, 66 oppressed Iraqis crossed the border region of Orumiyeh in West Azarbayjan province and sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The refugees included seven families, mainly from the Kurdish-populated Sulaimaniyeh province, as well as several soldiers who had deserted the war fronts.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of
Iran to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/782-S/18436.

DOCUMENT S/18437

Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*31 October 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the latest Iraqi attacks on civilian centres of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the afternoon of 29 October 1986, the criminal forces of the Iraqi régime bombarded the city of Bakhtaran. As a result of this attack, 20 civilians have so far been reported to have been martyred and a number of others injured, while a hospital, several residential units and a number of cars were hit. The intruding Iraqi jet fighters opened machine-gun fire on innocent people in the streets when forced to escape from the Iranian airspace by the anti-aircraft fire of the Muslim combatants.

On the morning of 30 October a second aerial attack was carried out against Bakhtaran by the Iraqi forces of aggression. As a result of this attack, which appears to have been aimed at an industrial unit, 12 civilians have so far been reported to have been martyred and 56 others injured, while a hospital, a teachers' training school and several cars were hit.

At 1300 hours (0930 GMT) on 30 October the Iraqi war planes bombed a township north of Shooshtar in Khuzestan province, which left four civilians martyred and 12 others injured.

Noting that the Muslim combatants will not allow such Iraqi savagery to go unpunished, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran warns that only the Iraqi criminal rulers must be held responsible for the consequences of the Muslim combatants' reaction.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18438*

Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*31 October 1986*]

I have the honour to submit below a transcription of the press communiqué issued by the Argentine Government in response to the announcement by the United Kingdom Government of the establishment of a fishing zone around the Malvinas Islands:

"In a statement issued today, 29 October, the British Government arrogated to itself the right to control the exploitation of the fishing resources in a zone up to 200 nautical miles around the Malvinas Islands and to exercise jurisdiction over the continental shelf of those islands.

"This new British claim is juridically and politically inadmissible because it encroaches on waters over which the Argentine Republic exercises rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction.

"The conservation of fishing resources invoked in the British statement is actually a pretext being used to justify the action it has taken, as is evidenced by its claim to appropriate not only the waters and its resources but the marine soil and subsoil.

"Argentina has emphatically rejected the so-called 150-mile 'protective zone' around the Malvinas unilaterally imposed by the United Kingdom in 1982, which has been the cause of repeated incidents provoked by British military units and denounced each time by the Argentine Government to the international community.

"The emergence of the new British initiative is all the more serious because the United Kingdom Government is unilaterally claiming the exercise of rights in an even more extensive area which overlaps and interferes with peacefully acknowledged Argentine rights and jurisdiction.

"By introducing this serious element of conflict in the dispute over sovereignty concerning the islands, the United Kingdom has at the same time acted in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which recommended, in urging a settlement of the dispute, that the parties should not introduce unilateral modifications in the situation.

"The British decision will cause serious tensions and conflicts, with consequences as yet unforeseeable which may even affect the interests of third States.

"Regrettably, this is one more demonstration of the unwillingness of the United Kingdom to negotiate and of its clear intention to continue to obstruct the holding of talks for the solution of the sovereignty dispute concerning the islands, which have repeatedly been supported by the international community.

"The British statement, moreover, constitutes a real challenge to that community and to the United Nations, whose General Assembly, on 27 October of this year, paradoxically with the United Kingdom voting in favour, adopted a resolution declaring the South Atlantic to be a zone of peace and co-operation.

"It is unjustifiable conduct for a State, only hours after the adoption of that resolution, to take measures which aggravate the tensions and conflicts in the area and will provoke other greater tensions which may constitute a genuine threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The United Kingdom Government, in seeking to expand its colonial rule by adding new areas and resources, is once again acting in disregard of the wishes of the international community, which calls for the total elimination of colonialism from the world.

"The constitutional Government of Argentina has been especially careful not to adopt any provision that may affect the resumption of negotiations recommended by the United Nations. On the contrary, it has repeatedly expressed its willingness to negotiate with the United Kingdom in order to reach a solution of all the problems between the two countries stemming essentially from the sovereignty dispute concerning the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, with an open-ended agenda and including the aforementioned sovereignty dispute.

"Without implying any change in that position, the Argentine Government intends to assert its legitimate rights both in the zone and in the appropriate international forums, and it will not accept the arbitrary claim of the United Kingdom to exercise powers that are within the province of Argentina and to take away areas and resources that are part of its national patrimony. We are convinced that the Argentine position will be properly understood and supported by the international community as a whole."

I would request that this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and that it be brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/784-S/18438.

DOCUMENT S/18440

Letter dated 31 October 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*31 October 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning the continuing attacks by the Iranian régime on purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that two Iranian aircraft this morning, 31 October, bombed residential quarters in the town of Wasit, resulting in the wounding of 32 civilians, including 23 children and five women, and the destruction of 18 houses and 10 civilian vehicles.

Also today, the city of Basra was subjected to shelling by long-range heavy artillery, resulting in the wounding of

three children and two women and causing damage to 22 houses, one elementary school, a shop and seven domestic vehicles.

The border district of Halabjah was also subjected to Iranian artillery fire, causing the death of one civilian and the wounding of 15 civilians, including six women and one child.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18441*

Letter dated 3 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*3 November 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 29 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/41/777) and to the British Government's "Declaration on south-west Atlantic fisheries" annexed thereto.

In respect of the declaration, the Argentine Government issued a communiqué on 29 October, which was circulated in document A/41/784-S/18438, stating the Argentine position and rejecting that declaration. At the same time, my Government transmitted to the United Kingdom, through the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil at Buenos Aires, a note of protest, the text of which is annexed hereto.

In the aforementioned declaration, the British Government unjustifiably arrogated to itself the right to control the exploitation of the fishing resources in a zone up to 200 nautical miles around the Malvinas Islands and to exercise jurisdiction over the continental shelf of those islands. By this claim, the United Kingdom seeks to consolidate and at the same time expand its illegitimate colonial occupation of the Malvinas Islands, extending it to maritime space over which the Argentine Republic has peacefully exercised its rights as a coastal State for many years. The British action therefore constitutes another violation of Argentine territorial integrity.

The United Kingdom is by its action creating a new, grave source of tension and conflicts in the area, which will affect the security of the region and the interests of third States.

The British declaration also constitutes a challenge to the international community and to the United Nations, whose General Assembly on 27 October adopted resolution 41/11 by an overwhelming majority, declaring the South Atlantic a "Zone of Peace and Co-operation". It is unjustifiable for the United Kingdom, which voted in favour of this resolution, to take a measure a few hours later which contradicts it in letter and in spirit.

The British declaration marks a clear step backwards in the elimination of colonialism, a fundamental goal of the United Nations, and constitutes a flagrant violation of express recommendations by the General Assembly on the Malvinas question which urge the parties involved to refrain from introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the Malvinas dispute is in process of resolution.

It is an obvious manifestation of the British Government's negative position and lack of will to implement the numerous resolutions of the General Assembly urging the initiation of negotiations on the Malvinas question.

By attempting to control the exploitation of fishing resources in a zone of up to 200 nautical miles and to exercise jurisdiction over the continental shelf around the Malvinas Islands, the British measure proves that the dispute over sovereignty is the core of the Malvinas question and that only by dealing with it and solving it peacefully, through bilateral negotiations, can a permanent settlement of this question and all the related problems be reached.

The British Government supports its unilateral declaration with inadmissible arguments which tend to hide its real purposes. In fact, the pretext of concern for the conservation of marine resources is no more than a cover for its unilateral move to improve its position in the controversy over sovereignty. It is clear, moreover, that the underlying purpose of British advocacy of a multilateral settlement to the problem of the resources in the waters surrounding the Malvinas Islands is once again to circumvent the recommendations of the United Nations, which persistently urges Argentina and the United Kingdom to solve the Malvinas problem through bilateral negotiations.

I wish to point out that the conservation and rational exploitation of the fishing resources in the south-west Atlantic are matters of permanent concern to my country; also of concern, in fulfilment of these purposes, is the exercise of its authority as a coastal State.

Argentina has therefore supported and co-operated fully with the technical survey on this question which was undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a result of the decision adopted at its twenty-third Conference, which survey will soon be made available.

Likewise, the Argentine Republic has signed fishing agreements with interested States, such as the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, framed in accordance with international law and in particular with the international law of the sea, the purposes of which are the conservation and best possible utilization of the living resources of the sea. These agreements do not affect the status of the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom regarding the question of the Malvinas Islands, recognized by the United Nations.

Argentina does not believe that unilateral measures, such as those just taken by the United Kingdom, which—as already stated—imply a step backward in the elimination of colonialism and represent a source of danger to peace and security in the region, are an appropriate means of arriving at a solution to the question of the Malvinas Islands.

On the contrary, my Government is convinced that the only appropriate course is to engage, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, in bilateral negotiations on all problems, but principally the problem of sovereignty over the islands, and it reiterates its firm determination to resume such negotiations.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/788-S/18441.

I would request that this note and the annex to it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and that it be brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 31 October 1986, sent by the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland through the Embassy of Brazil in Buenos Aires, regarding the Declaration by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain in the House of Commons on 29 October

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil and has the honour to request it to transmit to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following text:

"The Argentine Government formally rejects the 'Declaration on south-west Atlantic fisheries' issued by the British Government on 29 October 1986.

"It rejects in particular the claim of the British Government to arrogate to itself the right to control the conservation and exploitation of the fishing resources of a zone up to 200 nautical miles around the Malvinas Islands and to exercise jurisdiction over the continental shelf of those islands.

"The Argentine Government has stated its position on this new British claim in an official communiqué published on 29 October, the text of which is attached as an integral part of this communication (document A/41/784-S/18348).

"At the same time, the Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and its rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the surrounding maritime waters, sea-bed and marine sub-soil, rights which it will continue to exercise in its capacity as a coastal State in accordance with international law. The Argentine Government denies any alleged right of the British Government to exercise sovereign and/or jurisdictional authority in those areas and once again rejects the British position in this respect.

"By once again opting for unilateral action, by maintaining its persistent refusal to resume the negotiations recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the question of the Malvinas, the British Government has chosen to introduce a new factor of tension into the area which will have unforseeable consequences. Responsibility for this situation will fall inexorably on the British Government.

"Only the comprehensive negotiations urged by these resolutions will make it possible to reach a solution to the problems pending between the two countries, including the sovereignty dispute which is their common origin."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship takes this opportunity to convey to the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

DOCUMENT S/18442

Letter dated 3 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*3 November 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in its strikes against purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that, on 1 and 2 November 1986, Iranian forces continued to strike at purely residential areas in Iraq, as indicated below.

On 1 November residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra and the districts of Halabjah and Sayyid Sadiq were subjected to long-range heavy artillery shelling which caused the death of three civilians, including a child and a woman, the wounding of 24 civilians, including six children and two women, and destruction and damage to a number of houses.

On 2 November Iranian forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in Halabjah and its surroundings with long-range artillery, causing the wounding of nine civilians, including a woman and two children, and the destruction of 10 houses.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18443*

Letter dated 31 October 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 28 October 1986 [*S/18433*], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 24 October the Barikot area of the Kunar province was shelled from the Pakistan side of the border. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 29 October.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/789-S/18443.

DOCUMENT S/18444

Letter dated 3 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1986*]

I have the honour to invite your attention to a recent television interview with several captured Iraqi pilots. Some of their remarks regarding one of the countries of the Persian Gulf, which are extremely alarming, are as follows.

Iraqi pilot First Lieutenant Khaled Mehdi Abbas, whose plane was shot down and he subsequently captured on 24 October 1986, said in the interview that, after the bombardment of Iran's Sirri Island in August, the four Iraqi Mirages, on their flight back to Iraq, used Kuwait's international airport for refuelling. Lieutenant Khaled further stated that the commander and director of Kuwait's airport greeted the Iraqi pilots and oversaw the refuelling.

Iraqi pilot Lieutenant Saeed, who was captured on 2 September, said in the interview that Iraqi helicopters routinely use Kuwaiti airspace to ferry supplies to Iraqi troops. He added that Iraqi helicopters fly from Om-ul-Qasr to Al-Bakr and Al-Ameeq ports via Kuwait's Bubiyan islands. He further stated that the Bubiyan islands are used as a refuelling stop by Iraqi planes flying back to Iraq. Lieutenant Saeed further said that military hardware destined for Iraq is routinely unloaded at Kuwaiti ports and then trucked to Iraq.

Iraqi pilot First Lieutenant Abdol-Ismaeel Khajaei, who was captured on 3 September, said in the interview that, according to an agreement between the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait, Iraqi war planes fly over Kuwait's airspace at any altitude which they choose for attacking targets inside Iran or in the Persian Gulf.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18446

Letter dated 5 November 1986 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*5 November 1986*]

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran contained in document S/18444 of 3 November 1986 and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the following.

Kuwait regrets the fact that Iran, for no short time now, has been reiterating allegations that Kuwaiti territory and airspace have been used within the context of the Iraq-Iran war, without the slightest evidence as to the veracity of such allegations. That Iran should cite the statements of certain prisoners of war in its hands in support of such allegations is preposterous and cannot be considered as evidence. The persistence of the Iranian authorities in reiterating such allegations and accusations could harm the bilateral relations of the two countries and escalate tension in the region.

Kuwait has previously had occasion officially to refute such allegations and has always affirmed that it does not allow any party to use its territory or airspace. The repetition of such allegations at this time is part of a fresh propaganda campaign that is a disservice not only to Kuwaiti policies but to those of all the peace-loving States that are co-operating with a view to putting a just end to a continuing and devastating war between two neighbouring countries, the potential expansion and spread of which have begun to threaten the entire region. Iran and the other members of the international community are fully aware of Kuwait's genuine desire to halt this war and of its continuing efforts in all forums to bring it to an end in such a manner as to preserve the dignity and legitimate rights of the two neighbouring countries. It is an end to the war and the restoration of a just peace in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the numerous resolutions of the Security Council on the matter that will ensure the security and stability of the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative
of Kuwait to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18447*

Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 November 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 11 a.m. on 2 November 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"In spite of repeated protests by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the aggression of the military forces of Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41//796-S/18447.

Afghanistan has not stopped. In continuation of attacks from Pakistan on 29 October 1986, 18 surface-to-surface rockets were fired into Afghanistan in the Sotan Zay region.

"Also, the military forces of Pakistan, at 10 p.m. on the same day, attacked one of the border security posts at Wesh by heavy machine-gun and mortars; as a result, a civilian from that neighbourhood was injured.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this hostile action of the military authorities of Pakistan, expresses its strong protest against such action and requests the Pakistani authorities to put an end to such activities, otherwise the Pakistani Government will be responsible for the unpleasant results of such action.

"Also, the Pakistani authorities, in order to cover up their aggressive activities, have claimed that on 23 October four Afghan military aircraft have violated Pakistani airspace at Karaktasar.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after comprehensive investigations, resolutely rejects the baseless claim of the Pakistani authorities and requests the Government of Pakistan to put an end to such baseless claims, which will result in nothing but a further deterioration of the situation along the border areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18448*

Letter dated 6 November 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information the text of a press communiqué of the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the new reinforcements of Vietnamese troops sent from Viet Nam into Kampuchea from September to October 1986.

I should be very grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 31 October 1986 of the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the new reinforcements of Vietnamese troops sent from Viet Nam into Kampuchea from September to October 1986

From September to October 1986, the Vietnamese enemy sent more new reinforcements of troops from Viet Nam to carry on their aggression war in Kampuchea.

(*a*) From 14 to 25 September, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 1,700 fresh troops along with two 155-mm heavy artillery pieces to Pailin in Battambang province. These newly arrived troops were sent to man existing strongholds in the area.

(*b*) On 17 September, 120 fresh Vietnamese troops were sent to the Angkor area in Siemreap province.

(*c*) On 1 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent new reinforcements, numbering 500 men, to the district of Stung Trang, Kompong Cham province.

(*d*) On 4 October, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 1,290 fresh troops to Sisophon in Battambang province.

(*e*) On 13 October, they sent new reinforcements of troops, numbering 1,200 to the provincial city of Koh Kong.

(*f*) On 16 October, they brought 300 fresh troops to Dang Tung in the district of Samlaut in Battambang province.

(*g*) In early September, Vietnamese ships loaded with bombs and all kinds of heavy artillery ammunition arrived in Kompong Som. On 14 September, a number of those bombs and 40 truckloads of ammunition were transported to Phnom Penh along national road 4.

(*h*) At the end of September, the Vietnamese enemy transported along national road 19 a large amount of assorted ammunition to the provincial city of Stung Treng. They then sent that ammunition to the western front of Kampuchea.

(*i*) On 1 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent 80 truckloads of ammunition to the provincial city of Battambang.

In total, during the period, the Vietnamese enemy sent 5,110 fresh troops along with all kinds of weapons and hundreds of truckloads of ammunition into Kampuchea to pursue their war of aggression.

It is worth recalling that at the beginning of every dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors always send into Kampuchea successive new reinforcements of troops, various kinds of weapons and ammunition in order to carry on their war of aggression.

This fact proves unequivocally that the Vietnamese claims about the withdrawal of their forces from Kampuchea by this or that year are nothing but a propaganda ploy aimed at shamelessly deceiving world public opinion. In fact, the so-called partial troop withdrawals are mere troop rotation.

This is the Vietnamese political manoeuvre to entrench its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, and its killings and massacres of the people of Kampuchea, in an attempt to absorb Kampuchea into Viet Nam's territory.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/803-S/18448.

DOCUMENT S/18449*

Letter dated 5 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 31 October 1986 [*S/18443*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 25 October. On that date, at 1505 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired three rounds of artillery, which landed in the village of Gwatai, approximately 3 kilometres south-east of Ghakhai in Bajaur Agency. As a result of this firing one woman was killed and one man was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 2 November and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/804-S/18449.

DOCUMENT S/18450*

Letter dated 6 November 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 6 November 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 November 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 22 October 1986 [*S/18420*] from the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration to you and to state the following.

The military exercises to which the letter refers and purports to protest took place within the territory and airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with prior notification given to UNFICYP. Such exercises taking place within the borders of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, whose sovereignty and jurisdiction over its territory cannot be challenged, do not in any way infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and airspace of southern Cyprus.

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, as an independent and sovereign country, will continue to rebuff such attempts at interfering in its internal affairs.

We are therefore apt to treat protestations of this kind as products of wild imaginations indulging in make-believe.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/805-S/18450.

DOCUMENT S/18452*

Letter dated 10 November 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*10 November 1986*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to put on record the Committee's grave concern at the persistence and the intensification of fighting in and around Palestinian refugee camps in Tyre, Beirut and Sidon, as reported by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and by the media.

According to those reports, fighting broke out on 30 September 1986 at the refugee camps of Rashadieh, El Buss and Burj el Shemali in the Tyre area. Rashadieh and Burj el Shemali remained under siege for two weeks, and Ras-

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/811-S/18452.

hadieh has been again under attack since 20 October. Refugees are unable to leave or enter the camps, and all except El Buss remain inaccessible to UNRWA staff. Casualties from the first round of fighting are estimated at 9 killed and 54 wounded, while no information is yet available on more recent victims.

The Committee wishes to express its utmost concern at the fact that UNRWA has been unable to deliver food or medicines to Rashadieh camp since the beginning of fighting and that, as stated recently by the Commissioner General, thousands of innocent women, children and old people are trapped in the cross-fire in the camp.

Fighting has also been reported at Burj el Barajneh in Beirut, as well as around the Ein el Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps in the Sidon area. Burj el Barajneh has been surrounded and remains inaccessible. UNRWA has estimated the casualties at 12 killed and 50 wounded.

In the light of these grave developments, I wish to reaffirm once again, on behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, that the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, has a clear responsibility to ensure the physical safety of the Palestinians in the refugee camps. It is imperative that all necessary measures be taken urgently to put an end to the suffering and hardships of the Palestinians in the refugee camps and to provide the necessary emergency relief.

At the same time, the Committee urges you to renew your efforts to promote a just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine, the underlying cause of the conflict in the Middle East, since in the absence of such a solution violence will continue to intensify in the region, with disastrous consequences for international peace and security.

I would request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

DOCUMENT S/18453

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 15 May to 12 November 1986

[*Original: English*]
[*12 November 1986*]

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ANNEX

Map. UNDOF deployment as of November 1986 (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period 15 May to 12 November 1986. Its purpose is to provide the Security Council with an account of the activities of UNDOF in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it by the Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and extended by subsequent resolutions, most recently by resolution 584 (1986) of 29 May 1986.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. *Composition and command*

2. The composition of UNDOF as of 1 November 1986 was as follows:

Austria	540
Canada	226
Finland	405
Poland	155
TOTAL	1 326
United Nations military observers (detailed from (UNTSO)	7
GRAND TOTAL	1 333

3. In addition to the above, observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission assist UNDOF as occasion requires.

4. Command of the Force was exercised by Major-General Gustav Hägglund until 31 May 1986. Brigadier-General W. A. D. Yuill commanded the Force in an acting capacity until the arrival of the new Force Commander, Major-General Gustaf Welin, on 1 July 1986 [*see documents S/18135 and S/18136*].

B. *Deployment*

5. UNDOF personnel remain deployed within and close to the area of separation, with base camps and logistic units located nearby; UNDOF headquarters is located at Damascus. The UNDOF deployment as of November 1986 is shown on the attached map.

6. At present, the Austrian battalion mans 19 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 28 patrols daily at irregular intervals on predetermined routes in the area of separation north and inclusive of the Damascus-Quneitra road. The

Finnish battalion mans 16 positions and 7 outposts and conducts 27 patrols daily at irregular intervals in the area of separation south of the Damascus-Quneitra road. In the area of separation or in its close vicinity, 11 observation posts are manned by UNTSO military observers under the operational control of UNDOF.

7. The Austrian battalion base camp is located near Wadi Faouar, 8 kilometres east of the area of separation. The Finnish battalion base camp is located near the village of Ziouani, west of the area of separation. The Austrian battalion continues to share its base camp with the Polish logistic unit, and the Finnish battalion shares Camp Ziouani with the Canadian logistic company. The Canadian signal unit has detachments at Camps Ziouani and Faouar as well as at Damascus and Quneitra. Military police detachments are located at Damascus, Tiberias and Camp Ziouani.

C. *Rotation*

8. The Austrian contingent carried out partial rotations on 10 and 18 June and on 2 and 11 September 1986. The Finnish contingent rotated partially on 19 August. The Polish logistic unit rotated on 1 and 11 June. The Canadian logistic unit, which rotated in small groups on a weekly basis until 15 June, has now adopted a quarterly rotation system. The unit rotated on 15 June and 15 September.

D. *Discipline*

9. The discipline, steadfastness and understanding of all members of the Force have been of a high order, reflecting credit on the soldiers and their commanders as well as on the countries contributing contingents to the Force.

II. Logistics

10. Second- and third-line logistic support continues to be provided by the Canadian and Polish logistic units. The Damascus international airport continues to serve as the UNDOF airhead for rotation. The ports of Latakia and Tartous are used for sea shipments. An air movement control organization operates at Damascus, and sea shipments are handled by local agents. In-theatre air support is provided by UNTSO on special request.

III. Activities of the Force

A. *Functions and guidelines*

11. The functions and guidelines of UNDOF as well as its tasks remain as outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 27 November 1974 [*S/11563, paras. 8-10*].

12. UNDOF has continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it. This has been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

B. *Freedom of movement*

13. The Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974 [*S/11302/Add.1*] provides for all contingents to operate with the freedom of movement that is necessary for their mission; however, the problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement still exists. The Secretary-General will continue to exert all possible efforts to correct this situation.

C. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

14. UNDOF continues to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. The cease-fire has been maintained and there have been no serious incidents during the period under review.

D. *Supervision of the Agreement on Disengagement with regard to the areas of separation and limitation*

15. UNDOF continues to supervise the area of separation to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there are no military forces within it. This is carried out by means of static positions and observation posts, which are manned 24 hours a day, and by foot and mobile patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes by day and night. In addition, temporary outposts are established and patrols are conducted from time to time to perform specific tasks. Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities [*see S/17177, para. 17*], civilians have continued to return to the area of separation. UNDOF has adjusted its operations accordingly so as to carry out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

16. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement on Disengagement, UNDOF continues to conduct fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation. These inspections are carried out with the assistance of liaison officers from the parties, who accompany the inspection teams. UNDOF also lends its assistance and good offices on request from the parties. In carrying out its tasks, UNDOF has continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restrictions on movement and inspection are placed on its teams in certain areas by both sides. There has, however, been a decrease in such restrictions in recent weeks. UNDOF continues to seek the lifting of the remaining restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

17. The safety of Syrian shepherds who graze their flocks close to and west of the A-line (see map) continues to be of concern to UNDOF. The intensified patrolling of new mine-cleared patrol paths and, from time to time, the establishment of standing patrols in these areas have helped to prevent incidents. The grazing security fence in the southern part of the area of separation has continued to be effective in reducing the number of incidents. New patrol paths along the A-line are under construction in the area of separation.

E. *Mines*

18. Mines continue to pose a threat to members of the Force and to the growing population in the area of separation. The Force is continuing its efforts, in consultation with the parties, to make the area of operation safe from mines. During the period under review, four Polish mine-clearing teams cleared a total area of 35,605 square metres. They found and destroyed 8 anti-tank mines, 6 anti-personnel mines, 49 artillery shells, 2 hand grenades, 1 mortar flare mine, as well as large quantities of small-arms ammunition.

F. *Humanitarian activities*

19. During the reporting period, UNDOF assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for handing over parcels and mail and for the passage of persons and personal effects across the area of separation.

IV. Financial aspects

20. As indicated in paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly of 15 October 1986 [*A/41/705*], the costs of UNDOF beyond 30 November 1986 are estimated at $2,900,000 gross ($2,850,000 net) per month, should the Security Council renew its mandate beyond that date and assuming continuance of its existing strength and responsibilities.

V. Implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973)

21. In deciding, in its resolution 584 (1986), to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution.

22. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) have been dealt with in the Secretary-General's report on the situation in the Middle East [*S/18427*], submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/168 A of 16 December 1985. The Secretary-General has continued to maintain contacts on the matter with the parties and interested Governments.

VI. Observations

23. UNDOF, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the cease-fire called for by the Security Council and the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. During the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained quiet and there have been no serious incidents.

24. Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I continue to hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

25. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1987. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

26. In concluding the present report, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those which provide UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Major-General Gustaf Welin, Commander of the Force, to the officers and men of the Force, to its civilian staff and to the UNTSO military observers assigned to UNDOF. They have performed with exemplary efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[*Map: "UNDOF deployment as of November 1986". See end of volume.*]

DOCUMENT S/18454*

Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 November 1986*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the current month, I have the honour to transmit herewith seven letters from Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, dated 3 November, 4 November (two letters), 5 November (three letters) and 6 November 1986 respectively, concerning the recent increasingly repressive measures being taken by the occupying Power, Israel, against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the attached letters to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letters dated 3, 4, 5 and 6 November 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

3 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your urgent attention.

At 0500 hours this morning, Mr. Akram Haniyyeh was arrested in his Jerusalem home and was informed that he was to be deported immediately. Mr. Haniyyeh is the editor-in-chief of the Arabic daily *Al-Sha'b*.

Chairman Arafat calls for the immediate intervention of the good offices of the Secretary-General to stop this illegal act. We would recall that this deportation, if carried out, will be in flagrant violation of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Conventions[1] and the numerous United Nations resolutions on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It is also further proof of Israel's intention forceably to eliminate Palestinian presence from the occupied territories.

* * *

4 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your urgent attention.

During the evening of 3 November 1986, 50 heavily armed Israeli soldiers broke into the home of Dr. Gabi Baramki, Vice-President of Bir Zeit University. He was forceably dragged from his home and taken to the University campus where the soldiers carried out a search and seizure campaign. School books, magazines and newspapers, as well as press releases issued by the Student Council pertaining to upcoming student activities commemorating the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, were confiscated in a blatant show of Israeli censorship. Material damage to campus property is still being assessed. The soldiers then attacked the student residences and arrested scores of Palestinian students whose whereabouts are still unknown.

At the same time as the attack on Bir Zeit University campus and students, Israeli soldiers were attacking the student residences of Bethlehem University. Thirty students were arrested and taken to Al-Fara'a prison. The home of Nimr Farid Aiweh, President of the Student Council, was broken into by Israeli soldiers who, before arresting him, ransacked and smashed his belongings. This attack on students from Bethlehem University comes in the wake of an order last week by the military commander of the area, Yahoda Brak, that the University be closed for a week after students held a memorial service commemorating the cold-blooded massacre of 47 Palestinian villagers from Kafr Kassem by Israeli soldiers in 1956.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/821-S/18454.

This information is conveyed to you so that you may be kept apprised of the increasingly repressive measures being taken by the occupying Power, Israel, against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories.

* * *

4 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your urgent attention.

On 19 October 1986, Khalil Yusef Ba'lousheh, 50 years old, from the occupied Palestinian Gaza Strip, was savagely stabbed in the back with a butcher knife by an Israeli attacker. Ba'lousheh, a daily sanitation worker in Ashdod, had bent down to pick up garbage when the knife was plunged into his back. The knife lodged one centimetre from his spine, injuring a lung. The Israeli press reported that Israeli onlookers stood idle while Ba'lousheh lay in the street bleeding profusely and as his attacker ran away. To date no arrests have been made.

A second attack on two unidentified Palestinian day workers, also from the occupied Palestinian Gaza Strip, took place on 20 October. Three Israelis posing as police officers stopped, searched, beat and kicked the two Palestinians, then chased after them with a knife. The police arrived while the Israelis were chasing the two Palestinian day workers. The *Jerusalem Post* reported the next day that one of the Israeli attackers was held only for a short time.

Racially motivated attacks against Palestinians and Palestinian property had drastically increased in the last two months, and in drawing your attention to this gravely worsening situation in the Israeli occupied Palestinian territories, I am requested to call upon your good offices to take immediate and appropriate action to put an end to this intolerable and inhuman situation.

* * *

5 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention.

Israel, the occupying Power, has decided to move a potentially hazardous butane gas storage in West Jerusalem to a Palestinian neighbourhood north of the city, in the aftermath of massive pressure from Jewish residents.

An Israeli construction company began to lay the foundation for the gas storage complex near Qalandia Palestinian refugee camps early in October, despite Palestinian opposition. Construction of the 130-ton capacity storage complex is adjacent to a Palestinian vocational school for orphans where 300 teenage orphans study. One hundred of them are year-round boarders at the Dar al-Yatim al-Arabi school.

The Palestinian village of Bir Nabala, with a population of 1,500, is less than half a kilometre away from the proposed complex. Even according to Israeli municipal laws on dangerous industrial plants, a minimum of one kilometre must be left between the industry and any residential area.

The administration of the orphanage has already requested its legal advisers to complain to Israeli occupation officials. Telegrams have already been sent complaining about the damage inflicted on the school structure by dynamite explosions used to prepare the new foundation. Several walls have been seriously cracked.

Israeli officials admit that the plant was too dangerous to keep in the Jewish residential area of Baka'a, but claim they have not been able to find a better location than next to the orphanage. They would rather see the orphanage go, they said, than look for a different site. When asked by a reporter from *Al-Fajr* newspaper about the dozens of Palestinian homes near the site, they said, "We have not thought about that yet."

The Jerusalem Economic Corporation, an Israeli government company, came up with the proposal to build the plant near the orphanage. A company spokesman, Nir Vites, told *Al-Fajr* that the site was proposed after several months of careful study. "We are not sure it is the best place, but we have to relocate the plant from the Baka'a." He went on to say, "We considered other sites but they are too far and transportation of gas to and from the city would be too costly." When asked about the orphans whose lives would be endangered, Vites replied, "Maybe we will move the school."

It is important to mention here that since 1967 the Israeli occupation authorities have attempted on several occasions to take over the school and convert it to a military camp. Owing to the wide support the school enjoys from the Vatican, the Federal Republic of Germany and other European countries, the Israeli occupation authorities have so far failed in their endeavours.

In bringing the above to your attention, we wish to put on record that the proposed butane storage plant could well be a potential target for Zionist settler terrorists. The consequences of such a terrorist attack would be devastating. It is a new nightmare thrust on the Palestinian population living under Israeli military occupation.

* * *

5 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention.

At noon on 25 October 1986, a gang of approximately 30 Zionist settlers stormed the yard of the Palestinian high school in the Wad neighbourhood in Jerusalem's Old City, claiming that Palestinian students had thrown stones at them. Furious at being prevented from entering the school building by teachers and guards, the settlers viciously attacked the teachers. The settlers were later dispersed by police; no arrests or charges were made.

Ironically, the following day, the police summoned the school principal Abd al-Muhsin Jaber and informed him that he was being taken to court for allowing his students to "attack pedestrians".

This information is conveyed to you so that you may be kept apprised of the continuing harassment of Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation.

* * *

5 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention.

Sabri Ghuraib, of Beit Ijza in the Ramallah area, has been ordered by the Israeli occupation authorities to pay a fine of 1,300 United States dollars immediately or serve a 91-day prison sentence on top of the fine. The fine was originally imposed in April of this year after the Israeli High Court turned down his appeal protesting the illegal confiscation of 112 dunums of his land. Ghuraib possesses all the necessary legal documents proving his right to this land, which the Israeli occupation authorities plan to give to the nearby Zionist Hasasha settlement. Ghuraib refused to pay the fine, which included the Israeli prosecution's court cost and fees, and was imprisoned for 22 days before his lawyer was able to prove that the imprisonment was illegal.

The status of his home is also in question. The Israeli court had ruled that his house is built on Israeli "State land", in spite of the fact that the house, built in 1978, has all the required legal building permits from the Israeli military occupation's zoning office. A barbed wire fence has been set up all around the confiscated land, including his house, preventing Ghuraib and his family from living in it. The new notice from an Israeli court collection agency is dated 14 September 1986 and requires him to pay the fine within a week of "receiving it", otherwise he would have to serve a 91-day sentence. The note was only delivered to Ghuraib late in October.

This information is conveyed to you so you may be kept apprised of the continuing harassment of Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation.

* * *

6 November 1986

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention. The information concerns house demolitions by Israel, the occupying Power, and is part of research presently being undertaken by the Data Base Project of the Human Rights Research and Education Foundation in Chicago. We are reproducing the section in full.

"A case in point: the case of Halimeh Abdal Nabi

"Halimeh Abdal Nabi, a 70-year-old resident of the village of Sharafat, which will cease to exist after its last remaining house is demolished, returned to her home on 14 July 1986 to find some 150 Israeli soldiers at the site. Long aware of intentions on the part of the military authorities to force her from her land by destroying her home, she quickly sought out her attorney, Jonathan Kuttab. By the time she returned, however, her house had been reduced to a pile of rubble and her furniture had been dumped on someone's farm land several kilometres away.

"For the past 13 years Ms. Abdal Nabi has lived in the shadow of the encroaching Israeli settlement, Gilo, on the outskirts of Jerusalem. Gilo has now absorbed the land that was owned by the Palestinian residents of the villages of Sharafat, Beit Jala and Beit Safafa, as well as part of Jerusalem. Whenever people and property have obstructed its growth, they have been forcibly removed. In the early 1970s, Ms. Abdal Nabi's family lost 40 dunums of land to roads that were built to ac-

commodate Gilo settlers. About the same time, her kitchen and her well were destroyed.

"The settlement Gilo expanded in 1976 after Palestinian vineyards and orchards were uprooted and homes were demolished to make way for it. More land was confiscated and more agricultural areas were destroyed in 1978 in order to allow for further expansion of the settlement. The absorption centre at Gilo, which provides temporary shelter for new Israeli immigrants, was extended to Ms. Abdal Nabi's doorstep. The Israeli construction company built a wall to separate her from the settlement; the wall actually cut off her access to her staircase.

"Ms. Abdal Nabi experienced repeated harassment by the Israeli construction company, which hoped it could force her out of her two-room house by intimidation and harassment. Twice in the past 15 years she has been detained by the military authorities, ostensibly for her unwillingness to accommodate the settlers' desires for expansion. None the less, Ms. Abdal Nabi persistently refused to leave her home and her remaining land.

"The demolition of her home has forced her to take refuge in her neighbour's home, the only Palestinian home remaining in the Sharafat area. The Red Cross has promised her a tent, but has not yet given it to her because she has no place to put it. She has learned that the land on which her house once stood was confiscated by the military authorities in 1975. Thus she is not permitted to set up a tent there because her land has been declared a "military zone".

"Recently, after much protest, the Israeli Ministry of Housing promised to compensate Ms. Abdal Nabi for her demolished home. Ms. Abdal Nabi agreed in principle to receive IS 9,000N ($60,000) in compensation. However, as soon as she agreed (thus giving up her claim to the land), she was told that she would not receive it. In response to attorney Kuttab's protest over this refusal to grant compensation and his statement that Ms. Abdal Nabi has been left a homeless refugee, an official at the Israeli Ministry of Housing stated, "We've done it to at least half a million". Ms. Abdal Nabi has been rendered homeless and dependent so that others who consider her meaningless can enjoy her property."

Ms. Abdal Nabi is still homeless. Today she is still moving around living with one Palestinian family then another. Recently she was again promised compensation, minus the cost incurred by the Israeli occupation authorities in demolishing her house.

The Palestine Liberation Organization would recall that house demolitions violate international law, which, according to article 158 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3] was developed "from usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience". Israel's illegal practice of demolishing the homes of Palestinians violates the following laws and treaties: article 53 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; article 23 of the Hague Convention IV of 1907, Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land; and articles 12 and 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948. Not only are international laws and treaties violated, but also resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968; Security Council resolutions 298 (1971) and 465 (1980); and Assembly resolution 40/161 of 16 December 1985 regarding Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories.

DOCUMENT S/18455*

Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[12 November 1986]

I have the honour to transmit the text of the TASS statement of 12 November 1986 on the latest act of international tyranny by the United States in relation to the strategic United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia).

I request you to arrange for the text of this statement to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and also of the Security Council, and to bring it to the attention of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) A. M. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations

ANNEX

TASS statement of 12 November 1986

The United States has committed yet another act of international tyranny. In full view of the entire world it is carrying out an annexation of Micronesia, a United Nations Trust Territory. On 3 November 1986 the President of the United States, Mr. Reagan, announced that three parts of this Territory—the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia—are to be accorded the status of "commonwealth" and "association" with the United States of America. Thus the United States Administration is imposing a neo-colonial régime on the people of Micronesia and depriving them of the possibility of expressing their wishes completely freely and achieving true independence. All this is being done in circumvention of the Security Council, which is responsible for this Territory, and constitutes a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Trusteeship Agreement of 1947, and of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Through gross economic and political pressure, the United States has imposed enslaving agreements on the Micronesians and is turning Micronesia into a military and strategic springboard in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, posing a threat to the security of the entire Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

The United States is not hesitating to take extreme steps to compel the people of Palau—the remaining part of fragmented Micronesia—to submit to American diktat and transform this Territory into a base for the deployment and storage of nuclear weapons. All this is being done despite the repeatedly expressed desire of the people of Palau not to allow nuclear death on their soil.

These actions are not an isolated phenomenon in the policy of the United States. They represent part of an overall policy of undermining international agreements and law and order in the world. This policy of the United States has been clearly manifested in recent years in hostile actions against international organizations, gross pressure on the United Nations, blackmail against UNESCO and disregard for decisions of the International Court of Justice. The United States is trying to turn the world into its private preserve, to impose the "law of the jungle" in inter-State relations and to suppress by force the desire of the peoples for freedom and national independence. This is also demonstrated by the recent steps taken by the United States in relation to Micronesia.

The peoples of the world cannot remain indifferent in the face of these flagrant violations of international law and of the generally accepted norms of conduct of States which must be complied with by all States without exception, including the United States of America.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/822-S/18455.

TASS is authorized to state that the actions taken by the United States against the United Nations Trust Territory of Micronesia are unilateral, arbitrary and without legal foundation. Only the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, is entitled to take a decision on terminating the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement. It is the duty of the United Nations and of the entire international community to reject outright the illegal pretensions of the United States to act as arbiter of the destinies of the peoples. The United Nations continues to bear responsibility for this Territory until its people acquires true independence.

DOCUMENT S/18456

Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[14 November 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council so that it can consider the serious situation now prevailing in my country, the northern part of which has been occupied by neighbouring Libya.

In addition to the flagrant and inadmissible occupation of the northern region of 550,000 km², to perpetual interference in the internal and external affairs of the Republic of Chad, and to the repeated acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism in my country, the terrorist and expansionist Tripoli régime has recently moved a step further in its escalation of the war by embarking on a systematic and collective massacre of the innocent civilian populations in the occupied zone.

As instructed by my Government, I wish to make a statement on this subject in the Security Council.

I enclose herewith a memorandum on this matter for distribution as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 13 November 1986

The Libyan military occupation of northern Chad began in 1972 with what is commonly referred to as the "Aozou Strip", actually a region covering 114,000 km². Since then this occupation has steadily expanded, and in August 1983 it extended over 550,000 km², in other words the entire Prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, following an unprecedented military offensive by air and land.

Since that date Libya has been reinforcing its military presence daily by constructing airfields capable of accommodating all types of military equipment and by installing sophisticated communication and defence systems.

At the same time, the Libyan civil administration has set itself up. The "Libyanization" of northern Chad has thus begun with the stamping out of all traces of Chadian identity and the imposition of Arabic to replace French, of the Green Book as the only political philosophy and of the Libyan dinar as the only currency.

Furthermore, the Libyan occupiers have organized deportations of young women and children and the plundering of cattle and natural resources in the occupied zone.

More recently the Libyans have taken to forcing able-bodied men into joining the "Islamic Legion", an army of mercenaries of every nationality; the populations in the occupied zone, exasperated by the Libyan presence the danger of which they have realized, have risen up against the occupier. By so doing, they have expressed, in a burst of national fervour, their will to cast off the Libyan yoke.

Needless to say, the Libyan reaction was brutal and savage: collective massacres, populations deported, palm plantations set on fire and cattle decimated.

Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti today is a wasteland. Those who managed to escape from this hell have found temporary refuge in the mountains. But, there again, they are doomed to slow death both from hunger, thirst and exposure and from the manhunt carried on by the occupier.

The tribulations of the populations of the occupied zone continue to this day as a result of the heavy air and land bombardment of all localities in the region, and more specifically Gourma, Gouro and Ounianga, being carried out by Sukhoi and Tupolev-22 bombers, tanks and heavy artillery.

These barbarous, savage and genocidal crimes being perpetrated by the Libyan occupier against the defenceless civilian populations have led the Government of the Republic of Chad to bring the serious situation thus created before the international community so that it can assume its responsibilities by exercising pressure on the Libyan régime in order to induce it to call a halt and to withdraw its occupation troops from Chadian territory without delay.

DOCUMENT S/18457*

Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[14 November 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of resolution CP/RES.459 (678/86), adopted by consensus on 11 November 1986 by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States and entitled "Deep concern regarding the declaration on fisheries in the south-west Atlantic", which declaration was issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 October 1986.

I would request that this note and its annex be circulated urgently as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and also brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/828-S/18457.

ANNEX

Resolution adopted in Guatemala on 11 November 1986 by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States

DEEP CONCERN REGARDING THE DECLARATION ON FISHERIES IN THE SOUTH-WEST ATLANTIC

The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Having seen:

The presentation made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina to the Permanent Council on November 11, 1986, denouncing the situation arising from the "Declaration on fisheries in the south-west Atlantic" issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 29, 1986,

Resolutions 595/XII of 1982, 669/XIII of 1983, 700/XIV of 1984, and 765/XV of 1985 adopted by the Organization of American States and resolutions 37/9 of 1982, 38/12 of 1983, 39/6 of 1984, and 40/21 of 1985 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and

Considering:

That the aforesaid declaration on the part the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adds another element to the existing situation of tension and potential conflict into the continuous dispute over the Malvinas Islands, including the question of sovereignty,

That the conservation of fisheries resources in the area is a matter of international concern whose achievement should not be frustrated by the sovereignty dispute, and which should not be used or invoked, directly or indirectly, as an argument in the aforementioned dispute over sovereignty, and

That the international community has repeatedly urged the parties to refrain from altering the de facto situation and to engage in negotiations to resolve the dispute,

Resolves:

1. To express its deep concern over the new element of tension and potential conflict introduced by the declaration of October 29th;

2. To support the efforts of the international community in favor of the peaceful negotiation of all aspects of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands, including the question of sovereignty in conformity with the resolutions of this Organization and of the United Nations;

3. To ask both parties to exhaust all possible opportunities for negotiations and not take actions that introduce changes in the already delicate existing situation;

4. To request the Organization of American States and ask the international community to redouble its efforts to gain a negotiated settlement;

5. To support the decision of the constitutional Government of Argentina, a member of this Organization, to resolve the dispute by diplomatic negotiations, in accordance with the previous resolutions;

6. To transmit this resolution to the President of the United Nations General Assembly, to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, so that note may be taken of the opinion of the American States regarding this situation.

DOCUMENT S/18458*

Letter dated 12 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 November 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 5 November 1986 [*S/18449*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 9 and 10 November.

On 9 November, at 1640 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired two artillery rounds, which landed in the area approximately 8 kilometres west of Arawali in the Kurram Agency, as a result of which one Afghan refugee was killed.

On 10 November, between 1200 hours and 1300 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 42 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency, as a result of which four Afghan refugees were killed and two Afghan refugees were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 12 November and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/831-S/18458.

DOCUMENT S/18459

Letter dated 15 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 November 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in its strikes against purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18442, I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of 14 November 1986 this criminal régime aimed a surface-to-surface missile at the capital, Baghdad. The missile fell on one of the residential quarters there and caused the death of one family, composed of father, mother and their five children, the wounding of 63 citizens, the destruction of four houses and damage to four others.

Furthermore, the residential quarters of the city of Basra were subjected to long-range shelling, which resulted in the death of five civilian citizens, including three children, and the wounding of 20 civilian citizens, including seven children and five women. Two commercial establishments, one school and one civilian vehicle were damaged, and one house was destroyed.

In Halabjah district, savage Iranian shelling resulted in the death of one child and the wounding of one girl and one schoolboy.

On 15 November two Iranian aircraft conducted a strike against the hospital of Maysan governorate, which resulted

in the wounding of 13 citizens there, including one child, the destruction of one house and damage to four neighbouring houses, 13 ambulances and five civilian vehicles.

On the same day, 15 November, the city of Basra and the districts of Qurna and Mandali were subjected to iniquitous Iranian long-range shelling, which resulted in the death of five citizens, the wounding of 26 others, including two children and five women, and damage to one house and three civilian vehicles in Basra.

The treacherous shelling of the Qurna district resulted in the death of three citizens, the wounding of three others, the destruction of one house and damage to four houses and one civilian vehicle.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18460*

Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 November 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration issued on today's date by the Argentine Government.

I request that this declaration be distributed, as a matter of urgency, as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration dated 17 November 1986 by the Argentine Government

The Argentine Government,

Confirming:

Its vocation for peace,

Its respect for international law,

Its support of United Nations efforts to achieve the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations,

Its determination to contribute actively to the conservation of natural resources and to the preservation of the marine environment,

Taking into account:

That the need to strengthen peace among nations calls for imagination, effort and willingness,

That the declaration of 29 October 1986 by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whereby it claims to exercise sovereign rights over maritime spaces—as a consequence of its occupation of the territory of the Malvinas Islands—shows that the core of the dispute with the Argentine Republic is, precisely, sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands,

That the United Kingdom declaration therefore demonstrates that no partial aspect can be settled while the problem of substance that separates the two countries is ignored,

That solving the problems of conserving resources and preserving the marine environment is a legitimate concern of all nations, which Argentina shares,

That the need to conserve natural resources and preserve the marine environment must not be used as a way of creating precedents in relation to the dispute over sovereignty,

That, despite the reiterated appeals of the international community to renew global negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, without excluding any issue, these negotiations have not yet started,

That the absence of negotiations not only keeps the dispute alive but also creates growing sources of tension and conflict, as is confirmed by the United Kingdom declaration,

That the Argentine Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness to initiate these negotiations, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, negotiations for which no previous legal requirement exists, seeing that the parties did not at the time formally declare hostilities,

That to attain the goal of peace, respect for international law, international co-operation, the conservation of resources and the preservation of the environment, it is necessary to take steps which, over and above international legal obligations, are designed to create a climate of confidence conducive to the start of negotiations,

Therefore,

Expresses its willingness to:

1. Initiate global negotiations with the United Kingdom in accordance with resolution 40/21 of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

2. Initiate, as a previous and preparatory step towards these negotiations, an open dialogue with the United Kingdom in order to create the conditions of confidence necessary for approaching the negotiations successfully and determining the timetable for them;

3. Facilitate the start of negotiations by means of a declaration which, at the appropriate time, although not legally necessary, would establish the formal end of hostilities, as part of a process for eliminating the sequels of the conflict and which should put an end to the so-called 150-mile military "protection zone";

4. Settle, as it has always maintained, in the framework of global negotiations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/21, all problems that exist between the two parties besides the dispute over sovereignty, namely, the elimination of the effects of the conflict, trade, consular and diplomatic relations, transport and communications and, in so far as pertinent, matters pertaining to the conservation of fishing resources, all this to be done with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

5. Analyse, within the framework of talks and subsequent negotiation, all possible formulas for settling the dispute which provide, in particular, for the creation of confidence-building measures for the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, with the assistance of the Secretary-General.

Implementation of this proposal is contingent solely on the will of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Argentine Government firmly believes that, when the General Assembly of the United Nations takes up the question of the Malvinas on 24 November 1986, both parties could demonstrate to the world that reason, imagination and willingness can build peace.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/845-S/18460.

DOCUMENT S/18461*

Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[17 November 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

On Sunday, 16 November 1986, a formation of six Israeli war-planes carried out an air raid on the eastern outskirts of the city of Sidon which caused a number of wounded and left serious material damage.

Today, Monday, 17 November, at 1340 hours local time, three military helicopters carried out a second raid against the eastern outskirts of the city of Sidon, at the western approach to the Ein el-Hilweh camp to be precise, firing seven missiles which destroyed a two-storey building. One missile struck a Lebanese Army barracks and another a civilian agglomeration in the area. Material and human losses have yet to be assessed.

The Lebanese Government, in condemning these two new attacks against Lebanese territory and in condemning the violation of Lebanese airspace, affirms that Israel's persistence in its criminal attacks is a flagrant and continuing violation of the principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations and is aimed at inflaming the situation in southern Lebanon. Accordingly, it requests your speedy action to put a halt thereto in order to preserve international peace and security.

The Lebanese Government, while holding Israel fully responsible for such acts of aggression, reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council at whatever time it should determine.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/847-S/18461.

DOCUMENT S/18462*

Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]
[17 November 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement by the Soviet Government of 16 November 1986.

I request you to arrange for the text to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) A. M. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government

Events in Central America are taking an increasingly dangerous turn. Grossly violating the elementary norms of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United States Administration is stepping up its open interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. It is no secret in Washington that the objective is to overthrow the legitimate Government of that sovereign, independent country.

The President of the United States has signed a law on the financing of mercenary counter-revolutionary bands and provision to them of various types of weapons. Moreover, there are plans for what amounts to direct participation in their actions by military personnel of the United States. Official American propaganda is intensively manipulating domestic and international public opinion in order to create an atmosphere conducive to the implementation of its plans for direct military action against Nicaragua.

This policy of the United States is a direct challenge to international law and order. The United States Administration has not heeded the Judgment of the International Court of Justice' demanding an end to encroachments on the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua and is ignoring decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly which give clear expression to the position of the Non-Aligned Movement of Countries. It does not wish to consider the view of its Latin American neighbours, either. Their constructive efforts to achieve a mutually acceptable political settlement in Central America within the framework of the Contadora process are being systematically undermined by Washington. This increasingly clearly reveals Washington's great-Power aspirations to arrange matters in the countries of Latin America as it sees fit, regardless of the wishes of their peoples and Governments and their desire to determine their own fate, on the basis of their own traditions, beliefs and views about the most appropriate way of life.

The Soviet Union shares the legitimate concern of the world community over the current explosive situation in Central America and its possible consequences for international peace. The Soviet Government resolutely condemns the escalation of the aggressive policy of the United States in Central America, demands an end to the criminal preparations directed against the Nicaraguan people and calls on the United States to show restraint, realism and responsibility.

The Soviet Union shares the conviction expressed in the declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and its Support Group of 1 October 1986 that peace is possible in Central America [*S/18373, annex*]. The first requirements for this are the halting of interference in the affairs of the sovereign States of the region, real respect for their right of independent choice, the restoration of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation between them, and assistance to help them solve urgent socio-economic problems.

The Soviet Union supports the constructive aims of the Contadora process to achieve a Latin American solution to the regional crisis and is ready, on the practical plane, to promote the creation of favourable conditions for a just political settlement in Central America.

The United States Administration is trying to justify its interventionist activities in relation to Nicaragua with assertions about the "growth of the Soviet military presence" in that country. The Soviet Government resolutely rejects such assertions, which are completely baseless. It declares, in all seriousness, that the Soviet Union has not established and is not establishing any kind of military base whatsoever in Nicaragua.

The Soviet Union reaffirms its steadfast solidarity with the just cause of the people of Nicaragua and its readiness to continue giving them assistance and support in their struggle for freedom and independence.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/849-S/18462.

DOCUMENT S/18463

Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*18 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report to you the savage Iraqi attack of 14 November 1986 against purely civilian centres in Bakhtaran.

On the afternoon of Friday, 14 November, the Iraqi warplanes bombarded a township in Bakhtaran, predominantly populated by teachers and civil servants. As a result of this grave violation of international humanitarian law, which destroyed three residential units and damaged a number of others, 26 civilians were martyred and 100 others severely injured.

Upon the invitation of the War Information Headquarters, the site of the Iraqi aerial attack was visited by a large group of foreign reporters from various countries, and this Iraqi crime, too, was recorded on film and photographs, refuting the Iraqi claim that it only attacks industrial and economic centres.

The Muslim combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran will respond decisively to such criminal acts and the ruling clique of Iraq is to be blamed for the consequences.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18464

Letter dated 17 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*18 November 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in its strikes at purely residential neighbourhoods inside Iraq, most recently that contained in document S/18459, I have the honour to inform you that this morning, 17 November 1986, Iranian forces took it upon themselves to continue with this barbaric and inhuman practice, as follows.

1. Today, 17 November, two Iranian aircraft violated the international borders of Iraq, heading for populated areas in the city of Arbil. The incident resulted in the death of three civilians and the wounding of 29, including eight women and nine children, the destruction of four houses and damage to a residential complex, 45 commercial establishments and six civilian vehicles.

2. On the same day, two more Iranian aircraft violated the international borders of Iraq, heading towards residential neighbourhoods in the Sirr Qal'ah district of the Diyali governorate. The incident resulted in the death of one child, the wounding of 11 civilians, including a 45-day-old baby girl, the destruction of two houses and damage to nine others, a primary school, an intermediate school, the district clinic, five other buildings and one civilian vehicle.

3. Today, Iranian forces shelled the city of Basra and the towns of Halabjah, Badrah and Mandali with long-range artillery. The Iranian shelling resulted in the wounding of nine civilians, including five women and one child, the destruction of five houses in Halabjah, damage to 13 commercial establishments and two buildings in Badrah and the destruction of one house in Mandali.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18465*

Letter dated 19 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*19 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 15 November 1986 20 more oppressed Iraqi Muslims crossed the western border at Orumiyeh in West Azarbayjan Province and sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The refugees, who were from the Iraqi cities of Baghdad and Kirkuk, included women and children and were fleeing the tyranny of their country's rulers.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/853-S/18465.

DOCUMENT S/18466*

Letter dated 19 November 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 November 1986]

I have the honour to refer to document A/C.3/41/9 and to reply to Ambassador Türkmen, who is responsible for its circulation and contents.

Turkey has the audacity to dispute the legality of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. This is indeed paradoxical and probably constitutes the only case in the history of the United Nations where an aggressor, having dealt an inhuman military blow against the victim and having burned its people and destroyed the country with napalm bombs, has the audacity to claim that the victim is dead. The recognition by the entire international community of the legality of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus—with the only exception being the country of the aggressor—offers silencing replies to the fallacious Turkish argument and clearly reflects Turkey's isolation from the international community.

As to the Turkish concern about the valuable time and resources of the United Nations, this is not only hypocritical but outrageous, because it is Turkey that continues to exploit and utilize the scant resources of the Organization in order to circulate letters emanating from an illegal entity, whose attempted secession was condemned by mandatory resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984) of the Security Council. Causing circulation of these letters can hardly be in accord with the provision of paragraph 3 of resolution 550 (1984), which stipulates that:

> "*The Security Council,*
>
> "...
>
> "3. *Reiterates* the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' set up by secessionist acts and calls upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity".

The Permanent Representative of Turkey recalled, to his credit, what the then President of the Republic of Cyprus, the late Archbishop Makarios, said on 19 July 1974 following the *coup d'état* of the Greek junta. Nevertheless, he seems to have forgotten what President Makarios also said to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly on 1 October 1974, following the Turkish invasion. I will refresh his memory:

> "As a result of the Turkish invasion, Cyprus, a flourishing and happy island, has been turned into a place of ruins, tears and death. The Turkish invasion forces have occupied almost 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus and have uprooted from their homes over 200,000 people, constituting one third of the population of the country, who, having been forced to abandon their lands, have become refugees living in appalling conditions. The world has witnessed the ruthless showering of napalm bombs on undefended towns and villages, which has indiscriminately killed the civilian population in a fury of destruction. Even hospitals, churches and priceless ancient monuments were attacked and turned into ashes. Murdering in cold blood, raping, looting and plunder were the daily practice ... To find parallel examples of invasion with similar acts of brutality and destruction one has to go back to the fifth century A.D., to the time of Attila, whose name has been aptly given to this invading operation by the aggressor itself."[12]

Turkey's desperate efforts to persuade the international community that the invasion of Cyprus by the Turkish army in 1974 was not an aggression but the exercise of a legitimate right and a so-called peace operation has been rejected repeatedly in many international forums.

The allegations that Turkey invaded Cyprus in accordance with her obligations under the Treaty of Guarantee[13] is an irony and an affront to the membership of the United Nations, because Turkey has brutally violated exactly what she had guaranteed with her signature, namely, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, when she invaded Cyprus and occupied approximately 40 per cent of its territory.

To attempt to justify, in a United Nations arena, the invasion of Cyprus under a provision of the Treaty is, to say the least, to be oblivious to and completely disrespectful of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular Article 2, paragraph 4, which calls upon Member States to refrain from the use of force in their international relations. Turkey used the *coup d'etat* of 15 July 1974 as a pretext to invade Cyprus, and the ensuing consequences of the invasion show that its actions were not those of a "guarantor" to restore the constitutional order in Cyprus, but those of an aggressor.

The Treaty of Guarantee does not and could not give such a right of military intervention by force, as it would then, by coming into conflict with the basic provisions of the Charter—which constitute preemptory norms of international law from which no derogation is allowed—be invalidated under Article 103 of the Charter.

For Turkey to call the forcible displacement of the 200,000 Greek Cypriots, "a figment of imagination", is an example of inhuman audacity that goes beyond any limits.

It would indeed be ironic, to say the least, to assert that the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees moved to the free areas of the Republic of Cyprus voluntarily. It was the threat of massacre, the murders, the fear of Turkish napalm bombs and the tanks, the torture, the rapes and the Turkish brutality that forced them to leave their ancestral homes and lands and seek refuge in the free areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

The document referred to as a so-called voluntary population exchange agreement is a United Nations communiqué on the Cyprus talks issued at Vienna on 2 August 1975, which is contained in document S/11789, annex. The relevant points of the United Nations communiqué read as follows:

> "In addition the following was agreed:
>
> "1. The Turkish Cypriots at present in the south of the island will be allowed, if they want to do so, to proceed north with their belongings under an organized programme and with the assistance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.
>
> "2. Mr. Denktaş reaffirmed, and it was agreed, that the Greek Cypriots at present in the north of the island are free to stay and that they will be given every help to lead a normal life, including facilities for education and for the practice of their religion, as well as medical care by their own doctors and freedom of movement in the north.
>
> "3. The Greek Cypriots at present in the north who, at their own request and without having been subjected to any kind of pressure, wish to move to the south, will be permitted to do so.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/858-S/18466.

"4. The United Nations will have free and normal access to Greek Cypriot villages and habitations in the north.

"5. In connection with the implementation of the above agreement, priority will be given to the reunification of families, which may also involve the transfer of a number of Greek Cypriots, at present in the south, to the north.

"The question of displaced persons was also re-examined."

How could a humanitarian agreement be described as a "population exchange agreement", when it provided for the freedom of movement and settlement of the Turkish Cypriots in their own country? When it was provided that the Greek Cypriots who remained in the north (at that time they amounted to almost 10,000) would be free to stay and that they would be given every help to lead a normal life? When in paragraph 5 it provided for the reunification of families, which would involve the transfer of Greek Cypriots from the south to the north? When it provided for the freedom of movement of UNFICYP and access to Greek Cypriot villages in the occupied areas?

That a humanitarian agreement to improve the conditions of living of the Greek Cypriots in the occupied areas, to provide them with educational and medical facilities, to allow them freedom of movement and to secure free and normal access by UNFICYP could be described as an agreement for a "voluntary population exchange" could only emanate from the mind of an aggressor.

The outcome of this humanitarian agreement is well known. The Turkish side immediately violated each and every one of its provisions. A mere look at the periodical reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Cyprus clearly reveals how the Turkish leadership honours its signature.

Having ourselves been branded liars by the Ankara propaganda machine, it would indeed be helpful and interesting to see what the independent judges of the European Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe had to say in their report containing the findings of the Commission on the applications of the Cyprus Government, concerning the case of atrocities of Turkey in Cyprus (Applications Nos. 6780/74 and 6950/75—Cyprus v. Turkey—report of the Commission, adopted on 10 July 1976, vols. I and II). Their conclusions, which coincided with our positions, read as follows:

"The Commission considers that the prevention of the physical possibility of the return of Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes in the north of Cyprus amounts to an infringement imputable to Turkey, of their right to respect of their homes as guaranteed in article 8 (1) of the Convention. This infringement cannot be justified on any ground under para. (2) of this article.

"The Commission concludes by 13 votes against 1 that, by the refusal to allow the return of more than 170,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes in the north of Cyprus, Turkey did not act, and was continuing not to act, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention in all these cases.

"The Commission considers that the evictions of Greek Cypriots from houses, including their own homes, which are imputable to Turkey under the Convention, amount to an interference with rights guaranteed under article 8, para. (1) of the Convention, namely the right to these persons to respect for their home, and/or their right to respect for private life. The Commission further considers that the transportation of Greek Cypriots to other places, in particular the forcible expulsions within the territory controlled by the Turkish army, and the deportation of Greek Cypriots to the demarcation line, which are equally imputable to Turkey under the Convention, also constitute an interference with their private life.

"The Commission concludes, by 12 votes against 1, that the eviction of Greek Cypriots from houses, including their own homes, by their transportation to other places within the north of Cyprus or by their deportation across the demarcation line, Turkey has committed acts not in conformity with the right to respect for the home guaranteed in article 8 of the Convention.

"The Commission concludes by 14 votes against 1 with 1 abstention that, by the separation of Greek Cypriot families brought about by measures of displacement in a substantial number of cases, Turkey has again not acted in conformity with her obligation under article 8 of the Convention.

"The Commission, by 12 votes against 1, finds it established that there has been deprivation of possessions of Greek Cypriots on a large scale, the exact extent of which could not be determined. This deprivation must be imputed to Turkey under the Convention, and it has not been shown that any of these interferences were necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in article 1 of Protocol 1. The Commission concludes that this provision has been violated by Turkey."

In October 1983, the European Commission of Human Rights adopted its report on the third recourse of the Government of Cyprus for continuing violations of human rights by Turkey in Cyprus for the period after May 1976. According to the report of the Commission in this last recourse, Turkey was found responsible, *inter alia*, for:

(*a*) Violations of article 8 of the Convention (right to private and family life) because of continuing displacement of Greek Cypriots and their separation from their families due to Turkey's continued refusal to allow over 170,000 Greek Cypriots to return to their homes in the occupied areas. The continuation of this situation must in the circumstances of the present case be considered as an aggravating factor;

(*b*) Violations of article 1 of Protocol 1 (right of property) because of deprivation of possessions of Greek Cypriots in the north by new takings of their movable property on a large scale after the adoption of the Commission's report of 10 July 1976 and by new measures of taking and occupying houses and land of Greek Cypriots in the area controlled by the Turkish army and by measures consolidating on a permanent basis such takings and occupation.

Now turning to the Turkish allegations about a forced displacement and suffering of the Turkish Cypriots, this is not a new story. When they speak of the plight of the so-called Turkish refugees of the 1963 conflict, we know that to a great extent these were self-made displaced persons. Indeed they suffered, but their suffering was caused by the separatist and divisive attitude of their leadership. They were only pawns in a plan orchestrated from Turkey, serving Turkish interests alien to Cyprus and having as its main theme the shifting of the population, the creation of separate Turkish Cypriot zones where none existed, on which the claim for partition, the claim for division of the population in separate areas, could plausibly be based 10 years later. If the Turkish Cypriots were not free, the obstacles in the way of their movement were not placed there by the Government of Cyprus; they were placed by their own leadership. On this point I will quote from the following reports of the then Secretary-General:

"The lack of movement of Turkish Cypriots outside of their areas is also believed to be dictated by a political purpose, namely, to reinforce the claim that the two main

communities of Cyprus cannot live peacefully together in the island without some sort of geographical separation." [*See S/5764 of 15 June 1964, para. 113.*]

"The Turkish Cypriot leaders have adhered to their rigid stand against any measures which might involve having members of the two communities live and work together, or which might place Turkish Cypriots in situations where they would have to acknowledge the authority of Government agents." [*See S/6426 of 10 June 1965, para. 106.*]

That report goes on to say:

"Indeed, since the Turkish Cypriot leadership is committed to physical and geographical separation of the communities as a political goal, it is not likely to encourage activities by Turkish Cypriots which may be interpreted as demonstrating the merits of an alternative policy. The result has been a seemingly deliberate policy of self-segregation by the Turkish Cypriots . . . the hardships suffered by the Turkish Cypriot population are the direct result of the leadership's self-isolation policy, imposed by force on the rank and file." [*Ibid.*]

The false Turkish accusations about the suffering of the Turkish Cypriot community have been made in the past, but since the Turkish invasion of 1974 the reason and motives for making such statements have become more obvious: the reason was to lay the foundation and by preemptive justifications to demonstrate the necessity for the morally, politically and legally unacceptable Turkish invasion.

By its words and deeds Turkey appears utterly to ignore that beyond the transient reality of the use of force and the criminality of the *faits accomplis* there is the immutable reality of justice, the reality of respect for human rights and the dignity of man, and the evolution to an organized society under the principles of the Charter and the binding international instruments.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18467*

Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 17 November 1986 another seven Iraqi Muslim soldiers defected to Iran to join the Muslim combatants at the scenes of battle in the Iraqi-imposed war. They entered the Islamic Republic of Iran on Monday through the western and north-western borders of the country and subsequently sought asylum in Iran.

At the same time a family of four, fleeing the tyranny of the Iraqi régime and untold hardships, entered Iran and sought asylum.

These refugees were residents of Mosul and Kirkuk.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/862-S/18467.

DOCUMENT S/18468*

Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated 4 November 1986 from Mr. Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), addressed to the Permanent Representative of Argentina to FAO.

The excerpt from the statement made by the late Assistant Director-General of the Fisheries Department of FAO, Mr. J. E. Carroz, accompanying the letter, establishes the precise terms of reference for the study on the fishery resources of the south-west Atlantic being carried out by FAO.

I should like to request that this documentation be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and that it be brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/863-S/18468.

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization addressed to the representative of Argentina to FAO

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 9 October on the conservation of the fishery resources of the south-west Atlantic and to the conversation we had in my office on 10 October.

I would like to confirm that the purpose of the study that FAO is carrying out on that topic is the one which the late Jean Carroz, Assistant Director-General of the Fisheries Department, indicated orally when he addressed Committee I of the FAO Conference on 21 November 1985. For your information I am attaching the relevant portion of Mr. Carroz's statement.

I intend to make arrangements for your letter and this reply to be distributed to the States members of the Organization that are participating in the FAO study on the fishery resources of the south-west Atlantic. From our conversation in my office on 10 October, I conclude that this will be a satisfactory response to the request by the Argentine authorities.

I shall also send copies of our correspondence to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to bring the matter to his attention for whatever purposes he deems appropriate.

(*Signed*) Edouard SAOUMA

APPENDIX

Excerpt from the statement made on 21 November 1985 by the Assistant Director-General of the FAO Fisheries Department at the twelfth meeting of Committee I at the twenty-third session of the FAO Conference

With the support of some delegations who spoke in plenary last week, the Director-General has agreed that FAO will carry out, within the limits of its competence and mandate as a specialized technical agency, an assessment of the state of fish stocks in the south-west Atlantic, including migratory stocks on the Patagonia shelf.

Its report will also cover as far as possible the impact of fishing on the ecosystem of the area. Indeed, we have been following developments closely since 1983, and the document on the state of world fishery resources submitted to our Committee on Fisheries in April of this year draws attention to the seriousness of the situation. There are indications that the level of fishing efforts in the area might increase significantly in the forthcoming fishing season.

DOCUMENT S/18470*

Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 12 November 1986 [*S/18458*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory and airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 15, 17 and 18 November.

On 15 November, at 1600 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired three tank rounds which landed in the area of Spin Suka, approximately 8 kilometres north of Landi Kotal, as a result of which one Sepoy of the Khyber Rifles was killed.

On 17 November, at 1015 hours (Pakistan standard time), four Afghan aircraft penetrated Pakistan's airspace by 4 kilometres in the Saidgi area of North Waziristan Agency. The aircraft dropped two bombs as a result of which three civilians were injured.

On 18 November, between 0850 hours and 2200 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired several rounds of artillery in the Shilman area of Khyber Agency, as a result of which one Sepoy of the Khyber Rifles was killed and five were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 20 November, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/865-S/18470.

DOCUMENT S/18471*

Note verbale dated 21 November 1986 from mission of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1986*]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward herewith a copy of the communiqué adopted by the plenary meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held on 20 November 1986, with the request that it may be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the plenary meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 20 November 1986

A plenary meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New York on 20 November 1986 in order to hear a statement by the Foreign Minister of Argentina, Mr. Dante Caputo, regarding the situation created in the area of the Malvinas Islands as a result of the declaration on fisheries in the south-west Atlantic issued by the British Government on 29 October 1986.

In this respect, the meeting recalled that the Chairman of the Movement,

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/867-S/18471.

Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe, had expressed to the British Government his deep concern and that of the non-aligned countries about the new tension which the British move was likely to provoke in the region. He had also emphasized the urgent need for the two parties to the Malvinas Islands question to initiate negotiations leading to a peaceful and just solution to the question, as well as his sincere hope and that of the Movement that the two parties will do everything possible to avoid doing anything that will disturb the atmosphere for negotiations leading to positive results.

The meeting equally recalled that in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the heads of State or Government had commended the Argentine Government for its substantial contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution of the problems pending between Argentina and the United Kingdom. They had also urged the Government of the United Kingdom to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the sovereignty dispute remains unsettled [*see S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 260*]. The meeting consequently deplored the adoption of the above-mentioned measure, which coincides with the continued refusal of the British Government to implement the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

The meeting further reiterated the firm support of the Movement for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. It reiterated the Movement's call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. It reaffirmed the need that the solution should duly take into account the interests of the population of the islands and took note with satisfaction of the will expressed by the Argentine Government to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the way of life of the islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the use of safeguards and guarantees and statutes that might be negotiated. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question, in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21.

The meeting reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, which includes a strategic airport, are a cause for great concern to the countries of the Latin American region, endanger the peace and adversely affect stability in the area. The meeting finally recalled that the establishment of bases and other military installations on dependent territories obstructs the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and is incompatible with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned resolutions.

DOCUMENT S/18472

Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 November 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in its strikes against purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18464, I have the honour to inform you that, yesterday and this morning, 21 November 1986, Iranian forces took it upon themselves to shell Basra and Qurna with long-range artillery. This iniquitous shelling resulted in the death of 12 civilians, including one child, the wounding of 47 civilians, including eight women and seven children, the destruction of two houses and damage to 18 others, and to a hospital, two buildings and 23 civilian vehicles, including five ambulances.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18473*

Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 November 1986*]

The Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed separate letters to the Secretary-General on 30 October [*S/18438*] and 3 November [*S/18441*] following my Government's declaration on south-west Atlantic fisheries [*A/41/777, annex*]. I have the honour, on instructions, to submit my Government's response to the points contained in these letters.

In replying, I should like to take this opportunity to clear up any confusion there may be about the nature and extent of the action taken by my Government. The declaration of 29 October was to the effect that the Falkland Islands are entitled under international law to fishery limits of a maximum of 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline, subject to the need for a boundary where there is less than 400 miles between the Argentine and Falklands coasts.

The declaration stated also that within the entitlement to fishing limits measures would be taken in the Falkland Islands to ensure the conservation and management of living resources in accordance with international law. Accordingly, and as envisaged in the declaration, on 29 October the Governor of the Falkland Islands issued a proclamation declaring the Falkland Islands Interim Conservation and Management Zone (FICZ). This extends 150 nautical miles from the centre of the Falkland Islands save in the south-west where the Zone stands back from the circumference of the circle and the boundary is made by a rhumb-line. On

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12 November, the Falkland Islands Legislative Council enacted a new fisheries conservation and management ordinance which makes provision for exercising fishery jurisdiction. The effect of the proclamation and the ordinance is that fishery jurisdiction will be exercised within the FICZ, but not outside it.

The declaration of 29 October and the measures taken in the Falkland Islands scrupulously respect the rights which Argentina may legitimately claim under international law.

As the declaration made clear, its purpose was to create the necessary conditions for ensuring conservation of fish stocks around the Falkland Islands. This was not, as the Argentine letters appear to allege, a pretext to bolster British sovereignty: the rights are ones which the Falkland Islands are entitled to under international law, and that entitlement exists whether or not the rights are formally asserted. It is rather the Argentine Government which has sought to use the fisheries issue to advance its sovereignty claim. In doing so, it has interfered with shipping more than 200 miles from Argentina but less than 200 miles from the Falkland Islands, in some cases strafing fishing vessels, one of which sank, with loss of life. Such action increased tension and uncertainty and undermined the search for a multilateral solution, a concept that commands widespread international respect outside Argentina. My Government has repeatedly stated that multilateral arrangements should be established that are without prejudice to respective positions on sovereignty. By setting sovereignty aside, my Government sought a collaborative solution to the fisheries issues. By putting sovereignty centre stage Argentina has prevented such a solution. Argentina's failure to respond to my Government's proposals on fisheries and to its other initiatives aimed at restoring more normal relations is evidence that the Argentine Government puts its sovereignty claim before genuine dialogue and co-operation on fisheries or any other issues.

The Argentine Government has also claimed that the United Kingdom is intending to exercise rights beyond the Falkland Islands Protection Zone (FIPZ) and that will cause serious tension and conflicts, which in turn will lead to unforeseeable consequences. Neither my Government nor the Falkland Islands Government proposes for the time being to exercise jurisdiction beyond the FICZ. The FICZ does not extend beyond the FIPZ, which was established to avoid the risk of misunderstanding or incident between British and Argentine forces. It is purely a defensive measure and has so far worked well in preventing misunderstandings and dangerous incidents. Unless Argentina has an interest in raising tension there is no reason why the FIPZ should not continue to fulfil the same pacific role. My Government has taken no action, now or in the past, which in any way undermines its commitment to peace and stability in the south-west Atlantic. My Government's support for the South Atlantic Zone of Peace is further proof of commitment to these goals.

The Argentine Government questions the United Kingdom's commitment to finding a multilateral solution to the problem of fisheries in the south-west Atlantic. My Government has pressed for 18 months for agreement on effective multilateral arrangements. It has supported the FAO study from the outset. Regrettably, Argentine actions in concluding bilateral fisheries agreements with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria effectively undermined the multilateral approach.

Realizing that no early multilateral agreement was possible, and conscious of its responsibilities for conservation, my Government was left with no option but to act in time to establish orderly conservation and management arrangements for the forthcoming season. However, it has stressed that these are interim measures. My Government still prefers, and will continue to work for, a multilateral solution. It has suggested that Britain and Argentina should review bilaterally how to co-operate to support conservation on a regional basis. It has also suggested to the Brazilian Government exploring the prospects for such a collaborative approach. There has been no positive Argentine response to either initiative.

Finally, my Government rejects the claim of the Argentine Republic, as contained in its note of 31 October annexed to its letter to the Secretary-General of 3 Novembe to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The United Kingdom has and exercises sovereignty over these territories in accordance with international law; it is also in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. It is a matter of great regret to my Government that Argentina refuses to accept the fundamental right of the people of the Falkland Islands to self-determination.

I should be grateful if this letter could be given the same distribution as those from the Permanent Representative of Argentina.

(*Signed*) J. A. THOMSON
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18475*

Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*24 November 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a note from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed today to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"Since 13 November 1986, a concentration of United States naval forces has been building up its military presence off the Atlantic coast of the Republic of Nicaragua. In the afternoon of 19 November, units from this concentration of naval forces were less than 100 kilometres south-east of Puerto Cabezas, which brings Nicaraguan territory within firing range of the armaments on board the units in question.

"Until yesterday, 20 November, this concentration of naval forces continued to remain within waters to the east of Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas.

"The Government of Nicaragua has learned from various sources that over the past few days the United States Air Force has been making extensive use of various airstrips in the Central American region, particularly in Panama, in order to improve the deployment of its units and secure facilities of all kinds so as to enhance its capacity

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/871-S/18475.

to direct, monitor and control its flights. At the same time, over the past few days United States naval units have arrived in Costa Rica.

"The Government of Nicaragua energetically and formally protests the threat, blackmail and provocation constituted by the systematic carrying out of patrols and espionage off our Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"Moreover, acts such as these constitute preparations for new and greater acts of aggression against the people of Nicaragua and bear testimony to the increasingly militaristic and aggressive trend of the illegal and immoral policy pursued by the United States Government. Furthermore, these events reaffirm the intent of the United States Government to participate more directly and with its own forces in acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

"Such shows of force, threats and disregard for the sovereignty of Nicaragua and of the Central American region reaffirm the undisguised scorn of the United States Government for the procedures for peaceful settlement established in international law.

"Such acts also fall within the framework of the legislation of terror and death recently adopted by the Congress and Government of the United States, in open and flagrant violation of the international legal order, the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986,[3] and resolution 41/31, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 3 November, which calls for full and immediate compliance with that Judgment.

"The continuing massive United States military presence in the Central American region undermines the sovereignty of the Central American States and runs counter to the efforts and aspirations of our peoples to make our region a demilitarized zone of peace, internationally protected and free from any kind of foreign military presence.

"It should also be emphasized that these demonstrations of force and intimidation are taking place at a time when criminal plans to attack the Honduran town of Danlí, using mercenary forces in the service of the United States Government, with the aim of placing the blame on Nicaragua and provoking a conflict between the two countries have come to light.

"The Government of Nicaragua categorically condemns the presence and activities of this naval concentration off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and the organized presence of United States naval units off its Pacific coast and vigorously demands a halt to these threats and acts of provocation."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18476

Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*24 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 24 November 1986 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, reporting that the Iranian régime launched a missile against the city of Baghdad on 22 November.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that at 6.38 p.m. local time on 22 November the criminal Iranian régime launched a missile against the city of Baghdad. The missile fell on a residential area, and as a result of that criminal act, 28 civilians were injured and a number of buildings were damaged.

In conformity with its line of conduct based on deceit, lies and deception—and as has always been the case when similar incidents have occurred in the past—the Iranian régime has claimed that its objective was to hit the telecommunications centre in Baghdad.

In that connection, we must stress once again what we have already pointed out in our previous letters, namely that the nature of the weapon that was used made it impossible to target it selectively. In other words, it could be used only to cause random destruction and was aimed at the civilian population and strictly residential areas.

The Government of Iraq has repeatedly warned of the consequences of the Iranian régime's persistence in committing crimes against the peaceful civilian population in Iraq and in its repeated and frantic attempts to wage a war against cities.

I would like to take this opportunity to express to you once again the hope of the Government of Iraq—which is endeavouring to spare the civilian population the scourge of the war and responding to the international community's desire to achieve a just and lasting peace—that the United Nations will effectively assume its responsibilities under the Charter with a view to putting an end to these Iranian crimes of aggression.

I also wish to inform you that the Government of Iraq, by virtue of its responsibility for the peace and security of its civilian population, reserves the right to take retaliatory action against the Iranian régime for its crimes at such a time and by such means as may be deemed appropriate.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18477

Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[24 November 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our recent letters regarding the Iranian régime's persistence in striking strictly civilian targets in Iraq, the last of which having been circulated as document S/18472, I have the honour to inform you that that criminal régime has resumed its attacks against residential areas in Iraq during the past two days, as follows.

On 23 November 1986, the Iranian régime shelled the suburbs of the town of Khanaqin with long-range artillery, injuring two civilians, destroying two houses and damaging three houses, one other building and one civilian vehicle.

On 24 November an Iranian aircraft violated the international frontier and bombed residential areas in the governorate of Nineveh, killing two civilians, injuring eight others and damaging eight houses.

The criminal Iranian régime also shelled the residential districts of the city of Basra with long-range artillery, killing 10 civilians, including two women and a child, and injuring 24 others, including seven women and four children. The shelling also set fire to a house and damaged 10 others as well as a residential building, a mausoleum and 14 civilian vehicles.

Iranian artillery also destroyed two houses in the district of Mandali and two others in the district of Qurna as well as five houses in the district of Halabjah and one house in the town of Shirwan, and injured four civilians in the town of Khurmal.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18478*

Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[25 November 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of a further act of harassment carried out against a fishing boat flying the Argentine flag by a Hercules aircraft with British markings in waters under Argentine jurisdiction and outside the unlawful protection zone established by the United Kingdom Government around the Malvinas Islands.

The incident reported occurred on 24 November at 9.36 a.m. at 52°28'05" south latitude and 63°22'09" west longitude when the Argentine fishing boat *Antártida*, registration LW 361, was overflown on three occasions by a Hercules aircraft, registration 213, bearing British markings.

Once again the Argentine Government is obliged to denounce the harassment to which vessels flying the Argentine flag and engaged in lawful and peaceful activities in Argentine waters are subjected. Incidents such as the one reported, which my Government regrets vigorously and denounces, constitute a serious obstacle to the climate of peace and confidence which should exist between the two nations and which the Argentine Government is eager to create and enhance.

I request you to have this note circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/884-S/18478.

DOCUMENT S/18479*

Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[25 November 1986]

Further to my letter dated 20 November 1986 [*S/18470*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 19 November. On that date, between 1155 hours and 1430 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 12 artillery rounds, which landed in the Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency, as a result of which one Afghan refugee was killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 24 November and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/885-S/18479.

DOCUMENT S/18480

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 November 1986]

1. This report is submitted in compliance with resolution 588 (1986) adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 8 October 1986, which, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to give effect to resolution 582 (1986) and to report to the Council by 30 November 1986.

2. Immediately upon the adoption of resolution 588 (1986), I dispatched identical cables (annex 1) to the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, requesting them to inform me of the present position of their respective Governments on resolution 582 (1986), keeping in view the responses transmitted previously by them, and also requesting any proposals or ideas on how efforts could be intensified to secure the essential aims of that resolution. I further suggested that the two Governments might wish to consider, as one of the possible options to initiate a process to that end, the reactivation of the eight-point plan which I had presented to both parties in March 1985.

3. The response of the Government of Iraq, dated 13 October 1986 (annex 2) reaffirms Iraq's declared position on resolution 582 (1986) as contained in document S/17897 dated 5 March 1986, the principal elements of which are summarized below:

> If the Iranian Government undertook to accept the resolution formally and made an effort to implement it unconditionally and in good faith, Iraq was ready to co-operate with the Security Council and with the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 582 (1986) in good faith, once agreement was reached on the following points.
>
> Iraq considered that the resolution represented a comprehensive and indivisible approach to settling the conflict, with the elements of the settlement interconnecting at all stages according to an established timetable so that the implementation of each stage would be a guarantee that the next stage would be also implemented; the point of departure would be an immediate cease-fire, a cessation of all hostilities and withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay, the time-limit between the cease-fire and the completion of withdrawal being established clearly and not exceeding a few weeks; Iraq reaffirmed its confidence in the Secretary-General and in the mediation efforts he already had made with a view to achieving peace; a comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war within a short period after the cessation of hostilities in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross under defined procedures was essential; Iraq could not undertake to comply with the resolution or any element thereof unless the points listed above were dealt with.

4. As regards the eight-point plan, Iraq's response of 13 October 1986 states that it does not consider the plan a balanced and practicable means for the initiation of a process towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, which represents the fundamental aim of resolution 582 (1986), and refers to the explanation of the Iraqi position, as contained in my report to the Security Council on my visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq in March 1985 [*S/17097*]. On that occasion Iraq had stated that any specific measures to mitigate the effects of war must be clearly linked to a comprehensive cease-fire within a time-table, as otherwise they would have the effect of prolonging the war. Further, Iraq had maintained that the measures envisaged should include a mutual withdrawal of troops, a comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war and the need to envisage the reactivation of all ports. Iraq also had reiterated that all issues must be dealt with in an integrated framework.

5. The position of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on resolution 582 (1986), as conveyed in its response dated 25 November 1986 (annex 3), is summarized below:

> Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution, although containing certain positive elements, fall short of explicitly identifying Iraq as the aggressor, or of concrete measures for preventing Iraq from further use of chemical weapons, attacks against civilians and on third-party vessels, threats against civil aviation and other violations of the rules of international law, particularly the principles of international humanitarian law. Paragraph 3 is inoperative because the main purpose of the Iraqi invasion on 22 September 1980 was to divide Iran, to appoint a client régime in the occupied territories and ultimately to topple Iran's Islamic régime, and such Iraqi objectives have not changed; further, the 1975 Algiers Agreement,[14] which had provided elaborate mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes between Iran and Iraq, was officially proclaimed null and void on 17 September 1980 by President Saddam Hussein, and this does not augur well for future compliance by Iraq with its treaty obligations; therefore, Iran is determined not to sign any agreement with the current Iraqi régime; also, Iraq has been continuously receiving sophisticated military equipment from abroad, and Iran is not prepared to allow the flow of arms to Iraq by conceding a cease-fire and thus to enter into an arms race with Iraq. Regarding paragraph 4, Iran is prepared to co-operate within the framework of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.[15] Iran has always welcomed the provisions of paragraph 7.
>
> While observing that the framework of resolution 582 (1986) has serious shortcomings, Iran is prepared to extend its full co-operation in the following areas:
>
> (*a*) The formulation of suitable security arrangements for the long-term security of the Persian Gulf region as proposed in its letter of 29 May 1986 [*S/18381*];
>
> (*b*) The adoption of measures for the implementation of paragraph 7 of the resolution and for the prevention of the geographic spread of the war;
>
> (*c*) Upholding the authority of the rules and principles of international law governing the conduct of war, particularly international humanitarian law;
>
> (*d*) The exchange of certain groups of prisoners of war by considering proposals in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.
>
> As regards the eight-point plan, Iran considers that it could serve as a suitable basis for future efforts.

6. On the basis of the responses outlined above, the respective positions of the two parties on resolution 582 (1986) may be distilled as follows:

> Iraq's position is that the conflict should not be prolonged: there should be an immediate cease-fire with a cessation of all hostilities, followed by withdrawal of troops and exchange of prisoners of war within a short time-frame. Thereafter all aspects of the conflict should be subject to mediation or other means of settlement, including negotiation.
>
> Iran's position is that because the original Iraqi aim in

invading Iran—the toppling of the Iranian régime—has not changed, and because Iraq abrogated the 1975 Algiers Agreement, Iran is not prepared to accept a cease-fire or to sign any agreement with the present Iraqi régime. Iran is prepared to co-operate in arrangements for security in the Persian Gulf region, for preventing the widening of the conflict, for observance of international law governing the conduct of war and for the exchange of certain groups of prisoners of war.

As is clearly evident from the positions of the two parties described above, at present they show no degree of coincidence which would provide a basis for the presentation of specific proposals designed to give effect to resolution 582 (1986).

* * *

7. I wish to take the opportunity of this report to the Security Council to address the justifiably deep concern of the international community, and in particular of neighbouring regional States, over the danger of the widening of this unfortunate and prolonged conflict between Iran and Iraq. A major source of this risk lies in the potential repercussions of the increasingly large number of attacks on merchant vessels in the region. By 25 November, 97 attacks on merchant vessels had been reported this year compared to 61 during the year 1985. The casualty toll in 1985 was 5 fatalities, 20 injured and 2 missing, while so far this year it is 34 fatalities, 40 injured and 10 missing.

8. Since October 1984 I have received several communications from various maritime organizations protesting against the loss of life and property caused by attacks on shipping and appealing for the use of my good offices to bring about the cessation of such attacks. Such approaches emanated from the following organizations:

International Transport Workers Federation, London

International Chamber of Shipping, London

International Shipping Federation, London

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels

International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, Oslo

Liberian Shipowners Council, New York

9. The contents of these appeals were conveyed on occasion to the Governments of Iran and Iraq, most recently on 12 June 1986, the International Maritime Organization and the International Labour Organisation being kept appropriately informed. On 3 November I received another approach on similar lines from nine international maritime organizations, including three from among those listed above.

10. Since, despite my past efforts, the attacks on merchant shipping have continued and even escalated, I feel duty bound to inform the Security Council of my previous contacts and to bring this latest appeal (annex 4) to the Council's attention. I also attach, for their information, the texts of my message of 12 June and of the responses received (annexes 5, 6 and 7).

11. I consider it opportune to bring these aspects of the situation to the attention of the Security Council having in mind the fundamental interest of the international community in preserving the principle and practice of the freedom of navigation, also for humanitarian considerations and, further, in view of resolution 582 (1986) which, *inter alia*, deplores attacks on neutral shipping and calls upon States to exercise the utmost restraint from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict. It is generally recognized that international law does not permit States engaged in military operations total freedom of action against merchant vessels of third States engaged in legitimate commerce.

12. A further disturbing development in the region is the expansion of the area in which the attacks on shipping are occurring and reports that some may have taken place in or near the territorial waters of littoral States. Another source of risk arises from the recent raids on the oil installations of some of these States. These trends cannot but be cause for alarm to their Governments.

* * *

13. It is self-evident that the primary and overriding goal of all the efforts exerted by the Security Council and by the Secretary-General in dealing with the situation between Iran and Iraq has been the termination of this ruinous and increasingly dangerous conflict. The realization of this aim also would, *ipso facto*, bring about the end of several deplorable practices affecting both combatants and non-combatants as well as neutral parties which have been recounted in this and earlier reports to the Security Council [*S/15834, S/16433, S/16962, S/17127 and Add.1 and S/17911 and Add.1*]. As long as the hostilities continue, it remains in the vital interest of the international community to make every endeavour to preserve internationally established rules intended to mitigate the effects of armed conflict. The sharp escalation this year in attacks on merchant vessels and the current intensification in attacks on civilian areas add urgency to the situation.

14. The protracted nature of these hostilities, now in their seventh year, forcefully demonstrates the intractability of the underlying issues and the wide gap between the positions of the two sides: while Iraq declares its willingness to comply with resolutions of the Security Council, Iran remains unprepared to accept them on the grounds indicated above. Such a situation unfortunately creates an impasse in efforts to promote a settlement. Nevertheless, I feel constrained to reiterate my view that the Security Council must persevere in establishing a basis upon which both Iran and Iraq will find it possible to extend their co-operation to the United Nations in dealing with the threat to regional and international peace and security and to advance the prospects for a peaceful settlement.

15. For my part, I shall maintain my contacts with both parties in a continuing effort to identify any opportunity to promote a cessation of hostilities. The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, in Kuwait in January 1987, will present an occasion for my holding direct talks with leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, as well as of other Governments in the region. In the meantime I shall continue to closely study all developments impinging on the situation, including those on which information recently has become available, and whose full implications may take time to emerge.

16. At all times I shall remain, of course, in close touch with the Security Council in the endeavours of the United Nations to promote a peaceful settlement, on the basis of justice and honour, of this conflict which, tragically, already has reaped a grim harvest of precious life.

ANNEX I

Text of message dated 8 October 1986 from the Secretary-General to the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 588 (1986) adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2713th meeting on 8 October 1986:

[*Text of resolution*]

With reference to paragraph 2 of the present resolution, I would be grateful if, initially, you would inform me of your Government's present position on resolution 582 (1986), keeping in view the response contained in Security Council document S/*. Further, I would be grateful also to

*Document S/17864 for the Islamic Republic of Iran; document S/17897 for Iraq.

receive, in this context, any proposals or ideas your Government might wish to present on how efforts could be intensified to secure the essential aims of resolution 582 (1986), as set out in its paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

As a means to initiate a process to that end, your Government may wish to consider, as one of the possible options, the reactivation of the eight-point plan which I presented to both parties in March 1985. I would be grateful if you could convey to me any specific proposals you might have on how this plan could be made effective and practicable.

Upon receipt of your response I shall be in contact with you again in order to determine any further steps that might be required.

ANNEX 2

Text of response dated 13 October 1986 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your message dated 8 October 1986, in which you transmit the text of resolution 588 (1986), adopted unanimously by the Security Council on that date.

I should like to inform you that the Iraqi Government welcomes that resolution, which has once again expressed the consensus of the international community on the achievement of a comprehensive, just and durable peace between Iraq and Iran in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of justice and peace.

With regard to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the resolution, I should like to inform you that the position of the Iraqi Government on Security Council resolution 582 (1986) remains the same as that conveyed to you in the letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Iraq on 5 March 1986 [*S/17897*].

With regard to the eight-point plan, Iraq, as it has affirmed to you on numerous occasions in the past, does not consider it to be a practicable and balanced means of initiating a process for reaching a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict, which is the essential aim of Security Council resolution 582 (1986). We have had occasion to explain to you our point of view on that plan, as clearly set forth by you in your report to the Security Council contained in document S/17097. Accordingly, our view is that any practicable and effective plan for the achievement of a comprehensive solution must be balanced from the outset and at all subsequent stages and must embrace the essential elements set out in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 582 (1986).

I should like to reiterate the confidence of the Iraqi Government in you and in the efforts made by you in order to achieve peace. The Government of the Republic of Iraq is determined, as in the past, to maintain its readiness to assist you and to co-operate in your efforts to reach a just and honourable settlement which will ensure the rights and interests of both parties in conformity with the Charter and international law.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

ANNEX 3

Text of response dated 25 November 1986 from the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

In response to your letter dated 8 October 1986, I have the honour to reiterate the position of my Government regarding the role of the Security Council in connection with the imposed war as elaborated in our letter of 4 April 1985 [*S/17084*]. The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of my Government, dated 25 February 1986 [*S/17864*] also conveyed to the international community the reaction of my Government concerning Security Council resolution 582 (1986).

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned documents, I hope that the following response will explain my Government's position in a more precise manner and provide you with the necessary grounds for restoring the rights of the victimized people of Iran.

It is regrettable, however, that these communications are being exchanged when the Security Council has further distanced itself from a fair and constructive stance by adopting a hasty procedural resolution, which may even restrict your freedom of initiative in addressing all aspects of the imposed war.

I wish to reiterate that almost all the decisions of the Security Council, under the influence of some Arab States and certain influential members of the Council, were not made as instruments of suppressing the Iraqi aggression or forcing the aggressor immediately to withdraw its forces from our territories, but as instruments of pressurizing the Islamic Republic of Iran to concede to the aggressor and to negotiate with the latter in order to save it from the punishment it deserves for violating its bilateral treaties with my Government as well as all the rules of international law.

In the face of the gravest aggression in contemporary history, started on 22 September 1980 by Iraq, which occupied major parts of five important provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Security Council by its initial silence and acquiescence provided ample time for the Iraqi forces of occupation to strengthen their positions deep inside our territories and only then decided to adopt resolution 479 (1980), which, having totally failed to address the aggression, did not even ask the Iraqi forces of occupation to withdraw from our territories. Instead, by demanding a cease-fire it tried to deprive the victimized people of Iran of their right to self-defence in total disregard of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and to usher us towards an unconditional surrender to the enemy.

Hence, there was no doubt that for the liberation of their territories and to bring justice to the aggressor, the Muslim people of Iran could count only on their own efforts and sacrifices and not on the international organizations allegedly entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security.

After the adoption of resolution 479 (1980), when vast sections of Iranian territory were under Iraqi occupation and large cities like Abadan, Dezful and Shush in the south all the way up to Bakhtaran in the west, and Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab in the north were the targets of Iraqi missiles and heavy gun-fire, sustaining a high toll of human casualties and material damages on a daily basis, the Security Council found no reason to show concern for international peace and security. However, to the surprise of my Government, the liberation of devastated Khorramshahr and the expulsion of the Iraqi forces of aggression from an important part of our occupied homeland happened to be such a grave danger to international peace and security as to warrant an emergency session of the Council and the adoption of resolution 514 (1982). In other words, when the enormous sacrifices of our people had already forced the Iraqi army to retreat, the Council recalled its constitutional responsibility by calling for the withdrawal of forces to international boundaries. This decision could only boost the morale of the defeated army of Iraq by disguising their retreat as compliance with the decisions of the international body.

Due to double standards and partiality on the part of the Security Council, further resolutions were adopted that only gave protection to the aggressor. Meanwhile, the Iraqi aerial and missile attacks on civilians, the large-scale and repeated use of chemical weapons, threatening the safety of civil aviation, attacks on civilian aircraft, attacks on nuclear installations for peaceful purposes, attacks on third-party merchant vessels in the Persian Gulf and the maltreatment of prisoners of war, as well as the expulsion of Iraqi nationals to Iran in flocks, war crimes which are well documented by impartial international agencies, were continued by the Iraqi régime.

When the Islamic Republic of Iran embarked on military operations in order to dismantle the Iraqi military installation in the Faw, and thereby lessen the intensity of Iraqi attacks against residential areas and commercial vessels and tankers in the Persian Gulf, the Security Council again found international peace and security in great jeopardy and therefore adopted resolution 582 (1986) in February 1986, whereas subsequent to our Faw operation, the recapturing of Mehran by the Iraqi forces did not pose any threat to international peace and security.

In the light of the foregoing, I wish to reiterate that the success of the Security Council in tackling the major issues of the war will remain in serious doubt so long as it lacks the necessary impartiality and political courage to deal with the current régime of Iraq as the aggressor that is to be punished accordingly and held responsible for all the damages incurred.

Nevertheless, the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding resolution 582 (1986) remains as follows.

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2, though containing certain positive elements, are short of explicitly identifying Iraq as the aggressor or of concrete measures to prevent Iraq from further use of chemical weapons against civilians, attacks on third-party vessels and threats against civil aviation and other violations of the rules of international law, particularly the principles of international humanitarian law.

2. Paragraph 3 is inoperative because:

(*a*) The main purpose of the Iraqi invasion on 22 September 1980 as stated by Iraqi officials, including President Saddam, was to divide Iran, appoint a client régime in the occupied territories and ultimately topple our Islamic régime. Such Iraqi objectives, emanating from its racist opportunist and expansionist policies and also from its ambitions for supremacy over the Arab States of the Persian Gulf, have not changed. The desperate calls by Iraq for a cease-fire are caused by the dire need to rebuild its defeated army.

(*b*) Apart from the Charter of the United Nations, the 1975 Algiers Agreement,[14] which provided the most elaborate mechanisms for peaceful

settlement of disputes between the two countries, was officially proclaimed as null and void on 17 September 1980 by Saddam Hussein. In a television address to the Iraqi people, he asserted that the Algiers Agreement had been signed at a time when Iraq was weak, and now that Iraq had regained its strength it no longer needed the Agreement. The record of Iraq in unilaterally abrogating its bilateral treaty obligations and violating the most fundamental principles of the Charter does not augur well for future compliance by Iraq with its treaty obligations. Having the record of the Security Council during the past six years, we are determined not to sign any agreement with the current Iraqi régime.

(*c*) During the course of the imposed war, Iraq has been continuously receiving sophisticated military equipment from the hegemonic Powers of the East and the West. We are not prepared to eliminate the limited number of current obstacles to the flow of arms to Iraq by conceding to a cease-fire and thus to enter into an arms race with Iraq.

3. In regard to paragraph 4, my Government is prepared to co-operate within the framework of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.[15]

4. My Government has always welcomed the provisions of paragraph 7.

While the framework proposed by the resolution has serious shortcomings which prevent it from dealing seriously and constructively with the issue, my Government is prepared to extend its full co-operation in the following areas:

(*a*) The formulation of suitable security arrangements for the establishment of the long-term security of the Persian Gulf region proposed in our letter of 29 May 1986 [*S/18581*];

(*b*) The adoption of measures for the implementation of paragraph 7 of resolution 582 (1986) and the prevention of the geographical spread of the war;

(*c*) The alleviation of the pain and suffering of the war victims by upholding the authority of the rules and principles of international law governing the conduct of the war, particularly international humanitarian law. In this connection, the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes any plan aimed at preventing the use of chemical weapons, attacks against civilian and non-military targets, threats against the security of civilian airliners, attacks against neutral vessels and tankers and guaranteeing the full security of the Persian Gulf waterway.

(*d*) The exchange of certain groups of prisoners of war. In this regard, my Government is prepared seriously to consider the proposal of the Secretary-General or any others in accordance with the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 and in the light of humanitarian considerations.

In connection with all the above, your eight-point plan could serve as a suitable basis for future efforts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran is fully ready to co-operate with you in the context of any or all proposals enumerated herein and will duly consider any suggestions that you may deem appropriate and workable.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ANNEX 4

Text of cable dated 3 November 1986 to the Secretary-General from the heads of maritime organizations

During the past two years various organizations within the shipping industry have made appeals to the United Nations to persuade Iran and Iraq to end their attacks on neutral merchant ships in the Gulf region.

As a result of the recent escalation of attacks, the representative organizations of the international shipping community combine in an urgent appeal to the United Nations to make effective representations to Iran and Iraq which will ensure freedom of navigation in international waters and the safe passage of neutral merchant ships engaged in normal commercial activity.

The international shipping community condemns any act endangering the lives of seafarers, howsoever and by whomsoever such acts are committed.

The situation, serious for so long, has recently taken a further most disturbing turn with the extension of attacks to almost the whole of the Gulf and, more particularly, to vessels trading with States other than Iran and Iraq. Such actions against neutral merchant ships on the high seas are in direct contradiction of the rule of international law, and the dangers of a further escalation of the situation cannot be overemphasized. We are greatly concerned about the threat this situation poses to world peace and to international efforts to ensure friendly coexistence between all nations.

We call on the United Nations to take positive steps to bring an end to these attacks on merchant vessels.

Atle JEBSEN, President of the Baltic and International Maritime Council, Copenhagen

Sir Adrian SWIRE, Chairman of the International Chamber of Shipping, London

W. N. MENZIES-WILSON, President of the International Shipping Federation, London

A. M. KARAGEORGIS, Chairman of Intercargo, London

J. RAND, Chairman of Intertanko, Oslo

J. IVOVIC, President of the International Shipowners' Association, Gdynia

J. G. DAVIS, Chairman of the International Maritime Industries Forum, London

Kerry ST. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Association, London

J. SAVERYS, President of the Comité des Associations d'Armateurs des Communautes Européenes, Brussels

ANNEX 5

Text of message dated 12 June 1986 from the Secretary-General to the Foregn Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

The heads of three organizations—the International Chamber of Shipping, the International Shipping Federation and the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners—have appealed to me to intervene to secure an end to attacks on merchant shipping in the course of the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. They have expressed particular concern over the recent escalation in such attacks.

I feel duty bound to convey to you these appeals based on the vital need for the international shipping community to be assured freedom of navigation in international waters for legitimate commerce in conditions of safety. I trust that they will receive your full consideration in view of their justified nature.

I am informing the three organizations that their appeal has been forwarded to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. A message identical to this is being addressed to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

ANNEX 6

Text of response dated 24 June 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

In response to your letter of 12 June 1986,* the contents of which have been conveyed to Mr. Tariq Aziz, Foreign Minister of Iraq, and upon instruction from my Government, I would be grateful if you would convey to the Secretary-General my Foreign Minister's deep dismay.

It will be recalled that, upon receipt of a similar communication from the Secretary-General on 19 October 1984, which related to the concern of the International Transport Workers Federation, the Foreign Minister of Iraq had the occasion to expound upon Iraq's position regarding freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf.

We are confident that the Secretary-General is aware of the fact that Iraq did not start the attacks on shipping in the Gulf until well after Iran eliminated by armed force free navigation in Iraqi territorial waters. In this respect, as the Secretary-General is also aware, Iraq acted on the basis of the rules of international law relating to armed conflicts at sea, which permit attacks on vessels engaged in acts of trade or unneutral service with a belligerent in a situation of an armed conflict. We trust that the Secretary-General and the organizations whose appeals have been conveyed do not contest the fact that lifting Iranian oil, and consequently providing Iran with financial resources which enable it to continue its aggression against Iraq in flagrant defiance of repeated Security Council resolutions, is impermissible trade under international law in the context of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

It will also be recalled that Iraq sought actively to put an end to all military operations in the Arabian Gulf in order to maintain safe and secure international navigation in this sensitive and vital region. This was demonstrated through Iraq's acceptance of Security Council resolution 540 (1983). In that position, Iraq was fully cognizant of the vital need to protect not only national interests but also those of a regional and international character. This position, unfortunately, was not reciprocated by the Iranian Government which has persisted to date in rejecting all efforts for putting an end to the conflict through peaceful means, in clear violation of its explicit obligations under the Charter of the United Nations.

*Transmitting the message of the Secretary-General contained in annex 5.

Consequently, my Government finds it inexplicable how the Secretary-General is able to consider the appeals of the shipping organizations in question justified so as to merit full consideration by Iraq if their underlying bases are viewed against the facts of the situation.

As my Foreign Minister pointed out in 1984, appeals of this kind should be addressed to Iran, which is the party responsible for the continuation of the armed conflict and rejects every attempt at pacific settlement with the resulting threats to the peace, security and stability in the region including freedom of navigation. The impartiality of the high office of the Secretary-General would in no way be compromised if the facts are constantly told to all concerned.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX 7

Text of message dated 12 July 1986 from the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to recall that the aggressor régime of Iraq, during the six-year-old imposed war, has not only grossly violated each and every rule of international law and perpetrated every crime against the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran but has also tried to expand its aggression beyond the borders of the two countries and into the Persian Gulf.

In order to internationalize the war, Iraq has been openly announcing its indiscriminate attacks on unarmed commercial vessels and oil tankers in the Persian Gulf with great pride and has disrupted the peace and security of the Gulf, undermining the freedom of navigation and commerce in this most strategic part of the world, thereby endangering the security and interests of nations in the region.

On the other hand, since the inception of the imposed war, the Islamic Republic of Iran has made every effort to prevent the spill-over of the war into the Persian Gulf, while maintaining full respect for the freedom of navigation. I wish to reiterate that since the initiation of Iraqi attacks on ships in the Gulf we have repeatedly announced in international fora the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to co-operate in every possible way with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and/or other relevant international organizations in securing the freedom of navigation in and the security of the Persian Gulf.

I wish to restate that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes any measure adopted by you or by other international organizations which would put an end to the continuous Iraqi attacks on commercial vessels and oil tankers, thus securing freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18482

Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*25 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters, the last of which was circulated as document S/18477, I have the honour to inform you that, yesterday evening and today, 25 November 1986, the forces of the Iranian régime shelled the city of Basra and the districts of Qurna, Mandali and Khanaqin, as well as the town of Bayarah, with long-range artillery. In the city of Basra the shelling wounded nine civilians, including four women and one child, destroyed four houses and damaged 14 others as well as a hospital, two buildings, a working people's restaurant and a civilian vehicle. In the district of Qurna the shelling wounded three civilians and damaged 13 houses, four buildings, a hotel, a working people's restaurant and three civilian vehicles. Five houses were also destroyed in the district of Mandali.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18483*

Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1986*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the current month, I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter of Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, dated 24 November 1986, concerning the latest repressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian population.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hamad Abdelaziz AL-KAWARI
Permanent Representative of Qatar
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/900-S/18483.

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 November 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your most immediate attention:

In the city of Jerusalem, illegal Jewish settlers have gone on a rampage and have fire-bombed houses and vehicles belonging to Palestinians living in the Old City of Jerusalem, and specifically Khaldiye Street. They have viciously attacked and beaten up a number of Palestinians, resulting in several Palestinian families fleeing the vicinity. Confirmed reports indicate that the so-called Yeshiva students embarked on this intimidation campaign more than a month before the stabbing of a Yeshiva student. Tactics have also included urinating and defecating on Palestinian houses. For more than a week, passing vehicles belonging to Palestinians have been shot at or stoned. Shopkeepers have been

compelled to stay in their homes and have virtually been forced into observing a self-imposed curfew.

The aim of these fanatic Jewish terrorists is spelled out in their slogan "only if all the Arabs leave will there be an end to terrorism". Furthermore, these Yeshiva students led by members of the Kach movement, followers of the Judeo-Nazi Meir Kahane, have instigated violence, and it has been reported that they have stockpiled illegal firearms and other weaponry.

Chairman Arafat wishes to ask for immediate action by the Security Council and the Secretary-General, with a view that the occupying Power, Israel, bring this vicious rampage to an end. Our people still recall with alarm the massacres of Deir Yassin and others, which were carried out in a bloody campaign to intimidate them and force them to leave their homeland. The parallels here are evident.

DOCUMENT S/18484

Letter dated 26 November 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*26 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 26 November 1986 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, reporting that the Iranian régime launched a missile against a densely populated residential district in the city of Baghdad on the night of 25 November.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the criminal Iranian régime has once again resorted to perpetrating a brutal, abominable crime against the civilian population of Iraq. Last night it launched a missile against one of the densely populated residential districts of the city of Baghdad. The missile killed 48 civilians, including 17 women and 13 children, wounded 52 others, destroyed five houses and badly damaged 35 houses and 33 civilian vehicles. The consequences of that heinous crime were witnessed this morning by the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Iraq and by the correspondents of the press and news agencies.

The Iranian régime's deliberate persistence in carrying out such atrocious crimes against the civilian population and strictly residential areas merely confirms what we have already repeatedly pointed out to you, namely that the régime in question is endeavouring to provoke a war against cities in an attempt to divert attention from the desperate predicament confronting it as a result of its complete failure in all fields.

The Government of Iraq, which in the past has repeatedly stated that Iraq is capable of retaliating against the Iranian régime on a scale that would far outstrip Iran's capabilities, wishes to reiterate that it will not give the Iranian régime any opportunity of fulfil its sly designs through such criminal attempts. The Iranian régime's allegations that these crimes are being committed by way of retaliation are completely unfounded because, as has been repeatedly stressed by the Government of Iraq, the Iraqi armed forces operate only against military targets or economic objectives supporting the Iranian war effort, in full accordance with the rules governing the conduct of hostilities. In that connection, it is also important to draw attention to the nature of the weapon that was used by the Iranian régime to perpetrate its crime against the civilian population of Iraq. That weapon, by its very nature, could not be targeted selectively and could therefore be used only to wreak random havoc among the civilian population in strictly residential areas.

The Government of Iraq, hoping that the United Nations will effectively assume its responsibilities under the Charter by putting an end to the Iranian régime's persistence in carrying out aggression and in perpetrating crimes against the civilian population, reserves the right to take measures to prevent the Iranian régime from committing further crimes, at such time and by such means as may be deemed appropriate.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18485

Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you with sorrow and indignation that on 23 November 1986, in continuation of ceaseless Iraqi attacks against civilian targets, the aggressor forces of the ruling clique of Iraq bombarded the cities of Bakhtaran and Islamabad. As a result of this criminal attack, 138 civilians are so far reported to have been martyred and a number of others injured, while a mosque, a school, several residential units and a number of cars were hit.

On the morning of 24 November Iraqi warplanes bombarded the residential areas in Bandar-e-Imam and Sarbandar on the outskirts of Mahshahr in the Khuzistan province, leaving behind 19 martyrs and 80 injured. Since 1330 hours GMT 17 children have been reported among the wounded. Relief workers are searching the rubble for other possible victims. Thirty houses and one industrial unit were also damaged in the savage Iraqi air raids.

The United Nations team of experts, stationed in Tehe-

ran, has been requested to visit the area, but unfortunately has not yet been dispatched.

Noting that the Muslim combatants will not allow such Iraqi savagery to go unpunished, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran warns that only the Iraqi criminal rulers must be held responsible for the consequences of the Muslim combatants' reaction.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18486

Letter dated 26 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*26 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter dated 25 November 1986 [*S/18485*], I have the honour to report to you another savage Iraqi attack on 25 November against purely civilian centres in Dezful and Andimeshk.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, 25 November, Iraqi warplanes bombarded Dezful and Andimeshk. As a result of this grave violation of international humanitarian law, 30 civilians were martyred and a group of others injured. A number of houses and shops were also destroyed.

This is to reiterate that the Muslim combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran will respond decisively to such criminal acts and the ruling clique of Iraq will be blamed for the consequences.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18488*

Letter dated 28 November 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to my letter dated 25 November 1986 [*S/18485*], I have the honour to report to you another savage Iraqi attack on 25 November against purely civilian centres in Dezful and Andimeshk.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, 25 November, Iraqi war planes bombarded Dezful and Andimeshk. As a result of this grave violation of international humanitarian law, 30 civilians were martyred and a group of others injured. A number of houses and shops were also destroyed.

It is evident that the Islamic Republic of Iran will not leave the brutalities of President Saddam Hussein unattended. However, we deeply regret that our retaliatory measures against Iraq's strategic and industrial targets result in civilian casualties for our innocent Iraqi brothers and sisters, whom we hate to harm.

We condemn the Iraqi attack on our civilian areas, which caused us to resort to retaliation in kind. I wish to reiterate that the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran wish to meticulously observe international law and, more importantly, the Islamic rules of Islamic law governing the conduct of war, which strongly forbid military attack on civilians.

We are therefore prepared to avoid those token retaliatory measures that aim only at dissuading the aggressor enemy from exploiting our innocent civilians for his cowardly military operations. We therefore hope that you will not hesitate to condemn military attacks on civilian targets and exploit our valuable effort and influence to save the civilians of both countries from the scourge of war by reviving the authority of international law governing the conduct of war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

*Incorporating S/18488/Corr.1 of 2 December 1986.

DOCUMENT S/18489*

Letter dated 26 November 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 24 November 1986 [*S/18479*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 21 November. On that date, at 2100 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired seven rounds, which landed in the area approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Arawali in the Kurram Agency, as a result of which one Afghan refugee was killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 26 November, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/918-S/18489.

DOCUMENTS S/18491 AND ADD.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 1 June to 30 November 1986

DOCUMENT S/18491

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1986*]

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ANNEX

Map. Deployment of UNFICYP as of November 1986 (see end of volume).

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1986 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council concerning Cyprus, including, most recently, resolution 585 (1986) of 13 June 1986.

2. In the last-mentioned resolution, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1986.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1986:

	Military personnel	
Austria		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Infantry battalion, UNAB	290	
Military police company	6	301
Canada		
HQ UNFICYP	7	
HQ CANCON	5	
The Canadian Airborne Regiment	478	
Signal squadron	14	
Military police company	11	515
Denmark		
HQ UNFICYP	5	
Infantry battalion, DANCON 46	323	
Military police company	13	341
Finland		
HQ UNFICYP	6	
Military police company	4	10

Ireland		
HQ UNFICYP	6	
Military police company	2	8
Sweden		
HQ UNFICYP	8	
Infantry battalion, UN 89C	353	
Military police company	13	374
United Kingdom		
HQ UNFICYP	23	
HQ BRITCON	5	
Force scout car squadron, D Squadron, The Queen's Dragoon Guards	109	
3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment	320	
HQ UNFICYP support regiment	44	
Engineer detachment	8	
Signal squadron	55	
Army aviation flight	18	
Transport squadron	103	
Medical centre	5	
Ordnance detachment	12	
Workshops	30	
Military police company	9	741
		2 290
Civilian police		
Australia	20	
Sweden	18	38
TOTAL UNFICYP		2 328

4. During the reporting period, the strength of UNFICYP remained at 2,328. The only significant change in the deployment of the Force was the establishment of a sub-station of the Australian civilian police contingent at Peristerona to enhance UNFICYP's relationship with the civilian population in sector 2.

5. Since 1972 UNFICYP has had the benefit of the support of helicopters of the 84th Squadron Royal Air Force in a variety of roles. Latterly, these roles have been primarily logistic resupply of sector 1 and medical evacuation. Following improvements to the patrol and communications track (see para. 16 below), it was agreed that the helicopter resupply role should be discontinued as from 17 October 1986. This will result in financial savings to UNFICYP. It is expected that the 84th Squadron will continue to provide helicopter medical evacuation support to the Force.

6. The Force did not suffer any fatalities during the period under review. The total number of fatal casualties since the inception of UNFICYP in 1964 is 139.

7. The Force remains under the command of Major-General Guenther G. Greindl. Mr. James Holger continues to serve as my Acting Special Representative in Cyprus.

II. UNFICYP OPERATIONS

A. *Mandate and concept of operations*

8. The function of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and between the Cyprus Government National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot fighters, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 585 (1986). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire [*see S/14275 of 1 December 1980, para. 7, note 57*].

9. The main functions of UNFICYP have remained unchanged since my last report. The Force has continued to supervise the cease-fire lines of the National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces and to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting (see sect. D below). It has also continued to provide security for civilians engaged in peaceful activities in the area between the lines, in accordance with its normalization functions (see sect. G below). It has continued to use its best efforts to discharge its function with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island (see sects. C and G below). It has also continued to visit, on a regular basis, Turkish Cypriots residing in the southern part of the island.

10. In addition, UNFICYP has continued to support the relief operations co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see paras. 45 and 46 below). It has also continued to discharge certain functions handed over by the International Committee of the Red Cross at the time of the withdrawal of its delegation from Cyprus in June 1977. It should be noted that, with the advancing average age of the Greek Cypriot and Maronite populations living in the Karpas and Kormakiti areas respectively, this work has tended to increase, particularly with regard to medical and welfare cases.

B. *Liaison and co-operation*

11. UNFICYP has continued to emphasize the essential requirement of full liaison and co-operation at all levels to enable it to carry out its role effectively. These efforts have met with a positive response from both sides. Liaison and co-operation between UNFICYP and the National Guard and between UNFICYP and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces have been excellent during the period, the only interruption having been the suspension by the Turkish forces of meetings and discussions at the local level for a period of 10 weeks in order to review and refine procedures. Contact at the local level has since been restored. Liaison and co-operation with the civilian authorities of the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot community have also been very effectively maintained.

C. *Freedom of movement of UNFICYP*

12. UNFICYP has continued to enjoy freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for military restricted areas. In the northern part of the island, the guidelines established in April 1983 and subsequently improved [*see S/15812 of 1 June 1983, para. 14*] remain in effect. Efforts continue to expand the number of routes in the northern part of the island open to UNFICYP. In particular, requests have been made for the use of the Kambos road in sector 1 in order to facilitate the resupply of some observation posts and for the use, for recreational purposes, of the Xeros-Morphou-Kyrenia road by UNFICYP personnel of sector 1.

13. Between 1 and 4 July a demonstration took place in the area of the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia to protest against the visit of the Turkish Prime Minister to the northern part of the island. As a result, civilian movement through the adjacent crossing points was obstructed, and

UNFICYP was obliged to maintain access to the northern part of the island through an alternative crossing point.

14. On 4 July, the Turkish Cypriot side announced a total ban on travel across the cease-fire line of the Turkish forces, closing all crossing points usually available to members of the diplomatic community and other civilians and banning all UNFICYP movement into and out of the northern part of the island via the United Nations buffer zone. The activities of UNFICYP personnel stationed in the northern part of the island were not affected, and it was still possible for UNFICYP to carry out its mandate within the buffer zone. But this restriction cut off elements of sectors 1 (DANCON), 5 (SWEDCON) and 6 (AUSCON) and imposed some restrictions on the conduct of various humanitarian activities. Following interventions by myself and the Force Commander, most of the crossing points were reopened on 12 July. The *status quo ante* was restored on 15 September 1986, when the Loutros Gate in sector 1 was reopened to UNFICYP traffic.

D. *Maintenance of the cease-fire*

15. The area between the cease-fire lines—the buffer zone—is kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 143 observation posts, 58 of which are permanently manned at the present time. The number of manned posts has been reduced by one in sector 1. Additional mobile and standing patrols are employed to provide increased presence in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices continue to be used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

16. The UNFICYP patrol and communications track, which runs the length of the buffer zone, is used to monitor the cease-fire lines and resupply observation posts, and it enables the Force to react promptly to any incident. During the period under review, much of the engineer support by British Army units was concentrated on maintaining the track in sector 1, thereby permitting the resupply of observation posts by road throughout the year. This has made it possible for UNFICYP to discontinue the resupply of observation posts in sector 1 by helicopter (see para. 5 above).

17. During the period under review, the number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level. The frequency of shooting incidents remained unchanged and there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. The number of temporary moves forward decreased, but the number of attempts by both sides to construct new fortifications and to improve existing positions increased slightly. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the *status quo ante*.

18. In Nicosia, the troops of both sides continue to be in dangerous proximity to each other. UNFICYP remains greatly concerned with this situation since a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents have occurred in that area. UNFICYP continues its efforts to reduce tension at the most dangerous points in Nicosia. One example is the completion of the lighting project along the Green Line within the walled city of Nicosia, which now allows continuous observation by all parties.

19. During the period under review, new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia continued to be of concern to the respective sides. UNFICYP monitors these projects and uses its good offices in each case to confirm the civilian nature of the construction and thus alleviate the other side's concern.

20. During the period under review, overflights of the United Nations buffer zone continued. Helicopters of the Turkish forces accounted for four incidents. There were nine overflights by civilian aircraft coming from the southern part of the island. All overflights were protested.

E. *Maintenance of the* status quo

21. The cease-fire lines extend to a length of approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The total area between the lines, the width of which varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, covers about 3 per cent of the island and contains some of the most valuable agricultural land in Cyprus.

22. In August the Cyprus Government protested to the United Nations that the strength of Turkish forces in the northern part of the island had increased and that the capability of their tanks had been enhanced. I was concerned by this report and sought the views of the Force Commander of UNFICYP. Major-General Greindl reported that, from open observation, UNFICYP believed that there had been an increase in the strength of Turkish forces on the island and that Turkey had brought to Cyprus tanks with greater fire power and mobility than those previously there. I accordingly took this matter up with the Turkish authorities, both personally and through the mission which I sent to the area in November (see para. 53 below), and also asked General Greindl to keep the situation under review. The Turkish authorities denied that there had been any increase in the strength of their forces in Cyprus. As regards the tanks, they confirmed that their tanks in Cyprus were being upgraded as part of a programme to improve all the Turkish army's tanks, but said that there would be no increase in the number of tanks stationed in Cyprus. They stated that for their part they were concerned by the acquisition of armoured vehicles by the National Guard and by an increase in its manpower. On the latter point, the Government has assured UNFICYP that it is its intention to maintain a purely defensive posture.

23. The ability of UNFICYP to monitor changes in troop strengths remains necessarily limited and the UNFICYP plan for verification inspections of military forces [*see S/15812, para. 23*] has yet to be accepted by both sides. UNFICYP remains ready to implement the proposed plan at short notice. In the meantime UNFICYP continues by open means to monitor the forces on both sides.

24. Disputes concerning the delineation of the cease-fire lines continued in certain areas, particularly in Nicosia. This is of considerable concern, as any changes to the *status quo*, particularly where the two parties are so close to each other, could result in an escalation of tension. Such an incident took place in July-August at the Ayios Kassianos School (Beaver Lodge), in the eastern part of Nicosia. Flags were erected inside the buffer zone, and patrolling by Turkish Cypriots was significantly increased. After protracted negotiations at all levels, UNFICYP succeeded in restoring the *status quo ante*.

F. *Mines*

25. UNFICYP continued to maintain signs and barriers at known and suspected minefields. Sector 1 personnel destroyed 26 anti-tank mines in the buffer zone along the Kambos and Ambelikou roads on 15 and 16 October 1986.

G. *Humanitarian functions and normalization of conditions*

26. UNFICYP has continued to discharge humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots remaining in the northern part of the island. Temporary visits to the southern part of the island for family and other reasons continued on an *ad hoc* basis, arranged directly or through the good offices of UNFICYP. During the period under review, 305 Greek Cypriots visited the southern part of the island for family or medical reasons.

27. Throughout the reporting period, there was no change in the situation involving children who attend schools in the southern part of the island and wish to visit

relatives in the northern part [*see S/15149 of 1 June 1982, para. 24*]. UNFICYP continued to use its good offices in an effort to improve the situation, unfortunately without significant results.

28. There were 19 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from the northern part to the southern part of the island during the reporting period. The majority of these involved elderly people who went to live with relatives. The number of Greek Cypriots residing in the Karpas stands at 699. One Turkish Cypriot moved permanently from the southern to the northern part of the island in the period under review. UNFICYP has continued to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily. During the period under review, four Greek Cypriot prisoners escaped from prison in Nicosia across the cease-fire lines to the northern part of the island, where they were arrested and imprisoned. With the assistance of UNFICYP, all prisoners have since been returned to the southern part.

29. UNFICYP officers, in performing humanitarian tasks in the northern part of the island, have continued to interview, in private, Greek Cypriots residing there who have applied for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island.

30. The situation of the two Greek Cypriot primary schools operating in the Karpas has remained essentially unchanged since 1982 [*ibid., para. 26*]. The school in Rizokarpaso now has 31 pupils, and the school in Ayia Trias has 11.

31. Contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the cease-fire lines continued to be frequent. Visits from the northern to the southern part of the island and *vice versa* are frequent and are arranged on an *ad hoc* basis. One Maronite transferred permanently to the southern part of the island during the reporting period, and the number of Maronites residing in the northern part of the island now stands at 333.

32. Periodic visits by UNFICYP officials to the Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island are continuing, and contacts are maintained with their relatives in the northern part of the island. During the last six months, 10 reunions, involving 44 persons, of separated Turkish Cypriot families, were arranged at the Ledra Palace Hotel on an *ad hoc* basis under UNFICYP auspices and with the co-operation of the Cyprus Government authorities.

33. During the reporting period, the Cyprus Government protested to the United Nations about the influx of Turkish settlers into the northern part of the island, expressing the view that the influx was intended to destroy the demographic structure of Cyprus. It also denounced as illegal the distribution by the Turkish Cypriot side of properties located in the northern part of the island and owned by Greek Cypriots. In discussion with United Nations representatives, the Turkish Cypriot side denied that settlers were arriving in the numbers alleged and said that only limited numbers of seasonal workers from Turkey were now being admitted to the northern part of the island. It is obviously important that nothing should be done to change the demographic composition of the island, as such action could prejudice efforts to help the parties to negotiate an overall solution.

34. The Cyprus Government also complained to the United Nations about desecration of several churches and a monastery located in the northern part of the island. The churches referred to were Ayios Loukas in Nicosia, Ayios Mamas in Morphou, Panayia Theotokos in Trikomo, Ayia Fotou in Ayios Andronikos, and the churches in the villages of Vouno and Angastina. The monastery mentioned was the Armenian monastery near the village of Kharcha. In response to UNFICYP representations, the Turkish Cypriot side rejected the allegations, which it described as politically motivated, and added that the Greek Cypriot side had been responsible either directly or indirectly for the destruction of 103 mosques between 1963 and 1974. It informed UNFICYP of its efforts to preserve churches and other cultural sites and expressed the view that it was a matter to be pursued not by UNFICYP but by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

35. I attach great importance to the preservation of the religious and cultural heritage of the island, and I consider it the responsibility of those concerned to ensure that no desecration or destruction takes place. The United Nations has in the past brought similar complaints to the attention of UNESCO and efforts were undertaken to have that organization concern itself with these matters. This has not proved possible because of the Turkish Cypriot side's position that all pertinent arrangements must be made by them directly with UNESCO.

36. The Cyprus Government has also protested to the United Nations about the changing of the names of various localities in the northern part of the island. It stated that such changes constituted a violation of international law and contravened United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, as well as the relevant decision on national standardization adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. UNFICYP is pursuing this matter with the Turkish Cypriot side.

37. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between and adjacent to the cease-fire lines. In particular, it has continued to encourage farming, which it monitors carefully. UNFICYP has received good co-operation from both sides in this regard.

38. UNFICYP has continued to expend considerable effort to ensure that the water distribution system is fairly and efficiently operated for the benefit of both communities. Measures taken by the copper-processing plant at Skouriotissa [*see S/16858 of 12 December 1984, para. 35*] have improved the quality of the water flowing to the northern part of the island, and further corrective work by the mining company, on instructions from the Department of Water Development, has ensured continued improvement. UNFICYP visits this area regularly as part of its monitoring procedures, and the Department of Water Development is advised of the results.

39. The anti-mosquito programme, which was arranged by UNFICYP after consultations with both parties, continues. The spraying, which began on 11 March 1986, is progressing satisfactorily and is scheduled to end on 11 December 1986.

40. UNFICYP has continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines.

41. UNFICYP also distributed 246.5 tons of foodstuffs and other related items provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross Society to Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island.

42. UNFICYP has continued to provide emergency medical service for civilians of both communities, including medical evacuation. The Force has also escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the southern part of the island for treatment. Delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community has continued on a regular basis, and emergency requests for medicines are met immediately.

III. Maintenance of law and order

43. The UNFICYP Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) continues to work in close co-operation with the Cyprus Police

and the Turkish Cypriot Police. UNCIVPOL contributes to the maintenance of law and order between the cease-fire lines and provides police services to civilians who reside in villages within that area. UNCIVPOL assists in controlling the movement of civilians in the area between the lines, escorts persons transferring from one side to the other and carries out inquiries into criminal cases having intercommunal implications. A number of independent inquiries have been completed with the co-operation of the authorities of both communities. Members of UNCIVPOL continue to be stationed in the mixed village of Pyla, where they provide the police service. A further two members of UNCIVPOL are now stationed at Peristerona.

44. UNCIVPOL continues to monitor the welfare of Greek Cypriots living in the northern part and of Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part. It also distributes social welfare and pension payments to Greek Cypriots in the northern part and to Turkish Cypriots or dependants who reside in the northern part and who were formerly employed in the southern part of the island.

IV. Humanitarian assistance programme

45. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has continued to act as the Co-ordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, channelling contributions to the displaced and needy persons on the island. The 1986 programme has financed 19 projects at a total cost of $7.5 million. These are implemented through the Cyprus Red Cross Society and cover, *inter alia*, the construction costs of medical and educational facilities, a bi-communal project for the construction of a main-trunk sewer in Nicosia, overseas procurement of equipment and supplies in the fields of health, education and agriculture, as well as professional training, expert missions and feasibility studies.

46. UNFICYP has continued to support the Co-ordinator's assistance programme by delivering agricultural, educational and medical equipment. A total of 10 tons of supplies was delivered through UNFICYP facilities during the period under review.

47. Joint activities between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued throughout the period under review. Within the context of the Nicosia Master Plan project, co-operation has been proceeding during the transition from the design and planning phase to the implementation phase where specific investments have to be undertaken, with support from external funds. The main objective is the revitalization of the old walled city of Nicosia.

48. UNDP continues to co-ordinate the work being undertaken under the Nicosia sanitary sewage and domestic water supply project to provide improved sanitary facilities and water connections to both communities in Nicosia. UNFICYP has been providing logistic support for work done in the buffer zone. The UNDP handicrafts training project has continued in the areas of ceramics and pottery in two workshops established at Nicosia.

49. An expert has been providing assistance to the veterinary services of both communities in the control of animal infertility diseases throughout the island. A new phase of a project aimed at strengthening primary health care in rural areas and controlling thalassaemia throughout Cyprus has been planned with the collaboration of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. Similar preparatory work has also been undertaken for island-wide vocational training and rehabilitation of the disabled. A project of the World Food Programme for feeding some 22,000 schoolchildren and persons in social welfare institutions has continued during the period.

V. Good offices of the Secretary-General

50. During the period under review, I pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1975) and continued in subsequent resolutions, most recently in resolution 585 (1986).

51. In my report of 11 June 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1*], I summarized my efforts since December 1984. I informed the Council that on 29 March 1986 I had presented to both sides, for their consideration, a draft framework agreement which preserved all the points on which agreement had been reached over the past two years and suggested possible solutions to the remaining divergencies, taking into account the lower-level talks that had taken place in late 1985 and early 1986. As I reported to the Council, President Kyprianou had advised me that, before the Greek Cypriot side could express its views on the draft framework agreement [*ibid., annex II*], it was necessary that there be agreement on the "withdrawal of the Turkish forces of occupation and settlers, effective international guarantees and the application of the three freedoms", and to this end he requested that I convene an international conference or, if that proved impossible, a high-level meeting. I also informed the Council that Mr. Denktaş had conveyed to me his views and considerations in the light of which he had informed me that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the draft framework agreement and could not accept any procedure for moving forward other than that contained in the draft framework agreement.

52. As part of my continuing efforts to find a way forward, I invited President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş to meet me in New York in September to review the situation. I met Mr. Denktaş on 16 September and President Kyprianou on 26 September. I told both leaders that, given my mandate from the Security Council, I was determined to pursue my efforts to assist them in finding a mutually acceptable way to move forward. I stressed the need to preserve and build on what had been achieved since August 1984, and I advised them that I did not propose to revise the document of 29 March 1986 or to present a new one to them. It was agreed that I would reflect on the views that both leaders had expressed to me and that I would then communicate to them my thoughts on how further progress might be achieved. At the meeting of 26 September President Kyprianou asked me to sound the members of the Security Council on his proposal that I should convene an international conference on the "withdrawal of the Turkish forces of occupation and settlers, and effective international guarantees".

53. Having carefully reflected on these meetings, I instructed Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, accompanied by Mr. Gustave Feissel, Director in the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs, to undertake a mission to Cyprus from 6 to 12 November to follow up my discussions with both sides and to explore possible ways of moving forward.

54. On my instructions, the mission recalled to both sides that, as a person entrusted with a mission of good offices, my function was to produce ideas and suggestions to help the two sides find a solution, but that I could not impose anything on either side. Progress could be made only when both sides were in agreement. It followed that, as long as the Security Council maintained my mandate, I could not allow my mission of good offices to be frozen either because one side found a particular suggestion un-

acceptable, or because the other side, having accepted a suggestion, insisted that my effort could not proceed until the other side had done the same. The mission reiterated to both sides that I was determined to pursue my effort, preserving all that had been achieved so far and building on it for further progress. The mission also informed President Kyprianou that my soundings of the members of the Council had revealed differing positions and a lack of agreement at present on his proposal for the convening of an international conference.

55. In discussions with the mission, the two parties maintained the positions they had expressed following the submission of the draft framework agreement in March 1986. At the same time they reiterated their support for my mission of good offices. Both stressed that they remained committed to the search for a just and lasting solution leading to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus and understood that I must continue the search for a way out of the current impasse.

56. The mission then proceeded to Ankara to inform representatives of the Turkish Government of its discussions in Nicosia and to take up the question of Turkish forces in Cyprus (see para. 22 above). Finally, the mission visited Athens to brief the Greek Government.

57. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held four sessions, including eight formal meetings in which the three members and their assistants participated, and six informal meetings attended exclusively by the three members of the Committee. The Committee's investigatory work on the cases before it has continued regularly with the participation of the third member and/or his assistants, and progress has been made on several cases. In October the third member, Mr. Paul Würth, visited New York to brief me on the Committee's work. During its visit to Cyprus the mission referred to in paragraph 53 above discussed with the two sides how further progress could best be made.

VI. Financial aspects

58. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 December 1986, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force and assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, is estimated at $14.4 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP cost estimates by major category of expense
(Thousands of US dollars)

I. *Operational costs incurred by the United Nations*	
Movement of contingents	209
Operational expenses	1 273
Rental of premises	795
Rations	790
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	2 217
Miscellaneous and contingencies	250
Total	5 534
II. *Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents*	
Pay and allowances	7 850
Contingent-owned equipment	950
Death and disability	100
Total	8 900
Grand total	14 434

59. The above figures do not reflect the full cost of the operation. They exclude, in particular, the regular cost that would be incurred by the troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e. regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for *matériel*), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb. The troop-contributing Governments have informed me that the costs absorbed by them are in the order of $36.3 million for a six-month period.

60. That part of the financing of the Force which is borne by the Organization is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. These contributions have not been sufficient to meet the cost of the Force. As a result, the deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be $145 million at the end of the current six-month period, unless additional contributions are received. As a consequence, the troop-contributing countries' claims for reimbursement have been met only up to December 1978.

VII. Observations

61. Despite the fact that my efforts have not as yet yielded the results I had hoped for, I remain convinced that it should be possible to find a way for the two sides to proceed with negotiations to tackle in earnest all the issues whose resolution will permit the establishment of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federal republic, while preserving the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus. Over the years, the two sides have reached agreement on basic principles and objectives of such a solution: the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements [*see S/12323, para. 5, and S/13369, para. 51, respectively*], to which both sides have told me they remain committed, the matters agreed to during the intercommunal talks, and the progress made since August 1984, which provide, I firmly believe, a foundation upon which a solution can be built. If both sides show their good will and determination by creating a more positive atmosphere, we may yet succeed.

62. Meanwhile, UNFICYP has continued to perform its function of maintaining calm and promoting normalization in the island, a function that is indispensable if the ongoing negotiations are to have a realistic chance of making progress. The activities of UNFICYP are described in some detail in the first four sections of the present report. This important work continues to deserve the full support, including the financial support, of the international community.

63. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, I have concluded that the continued presence of UNFICYP remains indispensable, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can best be pursued. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and shall report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

64. I must once again convey to the Council my concern about the financial situation of UNFICYP. As I have reported in paragraph 60 above, it is expected that the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account will be $145 million at the end of the current six-month period, unless additional contributions are received. To date, contributions and pledges in respect of that same period have been received from only 15 States, and amount to only $3.1 million against anticipated expenditures of some $14.3 million. As a result, the United Nations has been able to meet the claims of the troop-contributing Governments only up to December 1978.

65. I do not believe that the United Nations or the troop-contributing countries can continue to tolerate indefinitely this gap between the resources made available to the United Nations and the costs of UNFICYP, that is the operational costs borne by the United Nations and the

extra costs incurred by the troop-contributing countries. Unless there is a more generous response to my appeals for voluntary contributions than has been the case in recent years, I believe the Council may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to change the system of financing so that the costs referred to in the preceding sentence would in future be financed by means of assessed contributions.

66. This report provides yet another opportunity for me to voice my appreciation to the Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP, both for the outstanding performance of the troops which they have placed under United Nations command and for shouldering the considerable financial burdens involved. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments making voluntary financial contributions for their support of this important and effective United Nations peace-keeping operation.

67. In concluding, I wish to express my appreciation to my Acting Special Representative, Mr. James Holger, to the Force Commander, Major-General Guenther Greindl, and to the officers and men and women of UNFICYP and its civilian staff, who have continued to discharge with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

ANNEX

[Map: Deployment of UNFICYP as of November 1986. See end of volume.]

DOCUMENT S/18491/ADD.1

[Original: English]
[10 December 1986]

In my report of 2 December 1986 I recommended that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the subject as soon as possible *[S/18491, para. 63]*. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence in the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated, as has the Turkish Cypriot community, that it is not in a position to accept the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/18515, but that its stand will be expounded at the meeting of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18493*

Letter dated 1 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 December 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 30 November 1986, 74 more Iraqi Muslims crossed the north-western borders of Iran at Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan, and sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Among these, there were 16 Iraqi Muslim soldiers, a physician, an engineer and a chemist, as well as other former government employees. The refugees, some of them whole families, trekked through arduous mountain paths to reach Iran. They were from the Iraqi cities of Baghdad, Kirkuk, Erbil and Mosul.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/935-S/18493.

DOCUMENT S/18494*

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 December 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 4 p.m. on 27 November 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"On 19 November 1986, the military forces of Pakistan fired 17 rounds of 155-mm cannons on the frontier posts of the Jaji district, Paktia province, which have resulted in the wounding of two soldiers and partial destruction of the frontier posts.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this act of aggression and lodges a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the Government of Pakistan refrain from repeating such aggressions; otherwise, the responsibility for their heavy consequences shall rest with the aggressive Government of Pakistan.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/938-S/18494.

"With a view to covering up its own aggressive acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan has claimed that, on 9, 10, 15, 17 and 18 November, the military forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have allegedly attacked Arawali and Teri Mangal of Kurram Agency, Spin Suka of Landi Kotal, Saidgi of North Waziristan Agency and Shilman of Khyber Agency.

"After having thoroughly investigated these charges of the Government of Pakistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers them as totally void of any reality and categorically rejects them. It is demanded that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such false allegations, which have no other result but a deterioration of the situation in the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18495*

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 3 December 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ilter TURKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from Mr. Ozer Koray to the Secretary-General

With reference to the allegations contained in the letter of the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration dated 19 November 1986 [*S/18466*], as well as to the abusive Greek Cypriot statement in the Third Committee on 26 November 1986, I would like to state the following.

The Greek Cypriots are among the least qualified people in the world to speak on human rights. They have left no humanitarian norm unviolated in their attempt to destroy the Turkish Cypriot existence, culture and way of life on the island. They have brought terrorism to Cyprus, and as of 1963, with Greek military assistance, have brutally raided Turkish villages and attacked the Turkish quarters of the five main towns. Their target has always been the civilian Turkish Cypriot population.

How can the Greek Cypriots expect us to forget the tragedy of the Turkish Cypriot men, women and children found in mass graves, brutally mutilated and murdered at the hands of their neighbours, the Greek Cypriots. Now their aspiration seems to be a sadistic wish to repeat the nightmare which they created in Cyprus, a nightmare during which the Turkish Cypriots were hunted down in their own land, abducted from roads and even from hospital beds, never to be seen again, when houses were raided at night and children slaughtered in bathtubs, when the Turkish Cypriots were pushed into enclaves where they had to endure for eleven years a terrible ordeal under a "veritable siege", as the then Secretary-General of the United Nations described the situation in one of his reports to the Security Council. This was the situation to which the Security Council tried to put an end as of 1964, when UNFICYP was established and sent to the island.

The following are some of the most glaring examples of the violations by the Greek Cypriot leadership of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish people of Cyprus between 1963 and 1974.

The right to life of the Turkish people of Cyprus came under a well-planned, concerted attack launched by the Greek Cypriot leadership in 1963 which continued, intermittently, until 1974. The declared aim of this wholly unprovoked assault on the lives of the Turkish people of Cyprus was total annihilation.

Archbishop Makarios, the then President of the bi-communal Republic of Cyprus and the spiritual and political leader of the Greek Cypriot community, provided the most vivid explanation of this policy of extermination of the Turkish people of Cyprus in a speech he made in 1962. On that occasion Makarios declared, "Until this small community forming a part of the Turkish race, which has been the terrible enemy of Hellenism, is expelled, the duty to the heroes of EOKA cannot be considered as terminated."

Implementation of this policy with vengence immediately ensued. Wholesale killings, abductions and wanton destruction of property became the order of the day and the daily plight of the defenceless Turkish people of Cyprus after December 1963. This savage and premeditated assault on the lives of the Turkish Cypriots continued for 11 years, until 1974, with varying degrees of severity.

Ironically, it was Makarios himself who had revealed the evilness of thought and mind that helped formulate the extermination plan, in an interview he gave to the renowned journalist Oriana Fallaci (*Interview with History*, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1976, Chapter 13, page 318). Makarios recalls the occasion in the following terms:

> "one day Ioannides came to see me, accompanied by Sampson, in order to explain to me secretly a plan that would settle everything. He had bowed to me, he had kissed my hand most respectfully and then said: 'Beatitude, here's the plan. To attack the Turkish Cypriots suddenly, everywhere on the island. To eliminate them one and all.' ".

One has to remember that when Turkey undertook its peace operation to prevent *enosis* and save the Turkish Cypriots from annihilation, one of the co-authors of this extermination plan was the leader of Greece (Ioannides) and the other, namely Sampson, had been appointed "President" of the "Republic of Cyprus" after the Greek coup of 15 July 1974, in Cyprus.

The extract below from the notorious Akritas Plan (contained in UN document A/33/115-S/12722 of 30 May 1978) proves that the evil plot of Ioannides and Sampson had already found its true reflection in the final plan of extermination prepared by the whole leadership of the Greek Cypriot community. The passage is as follows: "to create panic among the Turks; to show our strength to the Turks immediately; to break their resistance; to do it so rapidly that no external guarantees or intervention can help them." Hundreds of defenceless Turkish Cypriots were summarily executed and hundreds were abducted, never to be seen again. Two hundred and three Turkish Cypriots are still missing from the first days of the execution of this inhuman plot.

The then United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George W. Ball, who was sent to the region on a trouble-shooting mission, describes in his memoirs, *The Past Has Another Pattern*, the terrible plight of the Turkish Cypriots and the vicious mood of the Greek Cypriot leadership during this period, in the following manner. On page 345 of his memoirs Mr. Ball writes, "Makarios' central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek Cypriots could go on happily massacring Turkish Cypriots." On the same page he recalls:

> "Three or four vignettes of my Cyprus days stand out sharply in my memory. A massacre took place in Limassol on the south coast in which, as I recall, about fifty Turkish Cypriots were killed—in some cases by bulldozers crushing their flimsy houses. As Makarios and I

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walked out of the meeting together on the second day, I said to him sharply that such beastly actions had to stop, that he must halt the violence . . . I told him: 'The world is not going to stand idly by and let you turn this beautiful island into your private abattoir . . .'."

On page 347, Mr. Ball reaches the inevitable conclusion that the Greek Cypriots "just want to be left alone to kill Turkish Cypriots".

As a result of the 1963-1964 crisis, in a vast exodus, 25,000 Turkish Cypriots left their homes in 103 Turkish Cypriot and mixed villages. The Greek Cypriot leadership tried to compel the Turkish Cypriots to accept constitutional changes which would have deprived them of their rights by launching a campaign of terror against the Turkish Cypriot enclaves. These Greek Cypriot attempts to carry out the Akritas Plan resulted in physical separation of the two communities of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot leaders angrily accused the Turkish Cypriot leaders of having encouraged the process of demographic consolidation. However, the Turkish Cypriots needed no prompting to desert their burning homes or to abandon villages where they lived in constant fear of being massacred. It must be added that it was in the interest of the Greek Cypriot villagers to force their Turkish Cypriot neighbours to move, since they could then seize their homes, fields and orchards, and that consequently many of them did their best to encourage the exodus.

The killing of the Turkish Cypriots was widespread and on a massive scale. Mass graves unearthed by UNFICYP stood as irrefutable evidence of the Greek Cypriot inhumanity to the Turkish Cypriots. It was in line with this official policy of extermination that the civilian Turkish Cypriot population of Ay Vasil (Ayios Vasilios) was wiped out in December 1963. Women, children and old men were later found in common graves near the village by the British Red Cross. The same pattern was repeated again in 1974.

The defenceless Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of three villages—Taskent (Tokhni), Tatlisu (Mari) and Terazi (Zyyi)—on the southern coast of the island were rounded up, executed by the firing squads and bulldozed over in a mass grave which was later located by UNFICYP near Limassol, but the Greek Cypriot "National Guard" soldiers prevented UNFICYP from carrying out the necessary investigations.

Three villages in the central plains in Northern Cyprus were also the scenes of brutal atrocities carried out by the Greek Cypriots.

In the morning of 14 August 1974, a group of "National Guardsmen" and EOKA-B terrorists entered the village of Atlilar (Aloa) and rounded up all the men, women and children they could find. For the 57 villagers the end was brutal, as it was quick. They were shot by automatic weapons and slung into a ditch that was prepared for them by their cold-blooded killers. When the corpses were unearthed a few days later by UNFICYP, they were almost beyond recognition, for the bulldozer, while running over the dead, had dismembered them. Only three of the inhabitants of Atlilar (Aloa) survived this massacre.

For the defenceless inhabitants of the villages of Murataga (Maratha) and Sandallar (Sandallaris) the end also came suddenly and swiftly. As in Aloa, the victims were buried in a ditch by means of a bulldozer. When the mutilated bodies were unearthed from their common grave on 1 September 1974, as many as 139 corpses were counted. Among them were Hayriye Arif, 5 months old, Kahan Kamil Meric, 18 months old, and Selden Ali Faik, 16 days old.

Foreign press reports covering the cold-blooded slayings of the Turkish Cypriots stand as indubitable proofs of the grave guilt of the Greek Cypriot community in this respect. Jean Neuvencelle reported the following in *France Soir*, on 24 July 1974:

"I saw with my own eyes the shameful incidents. The Greeks burned Turkish mosques and set fire to Turkish homes in the villages around Famagusta. Defenceless Turkish villagers, who have no weapons, live in an atmosphere of terror created by the Greek marauders, and they evacuate their homes and go and live in tents in the forests. The Greeks with their bazookas create total chaos in the Turkish villages. The Greeks' actions are a shame to humanity. Those Turks who can save their lives run to the nearby hills and are to do nothing but watch the callous looting of their homes."

The Washington Post had this to say on 23 July 1974:

"In a Greek raid on a small Turkish village near Limassol, 36 people out of a population of 200 were killed. The Greeks said that they had been given orders to kill the inhabitants of the Turkish villages before the Turkish forces arrived."

The savagery of the Greek Cypriots was reported on 13 August 1974 by Peter Arnett of the Associated Press, in the following manner:

"There is barbarism on Cyprus after all. Alaminos village is a scene where Greek Cypriots exhibited their skill in horror . . .

"This is a mixed village of Greeks and Turks, but it is the Greek side that dominates here, having overrun the few Turkish defenders on the first day of the war. But for all their spick and span uniforms and friendly smiles the young Austrians patrolling Alaminos are obviously no match for the escalating calamities that have befallen this picture-postcard village that sits all shimmering white amid burnished hills.

". . . Alaminos village has already been in the news because a massacre of 13 Turkish Cypriots was discovered there three weeks ago. A U.N. investigation indicated the 13 were killed by firing squad.

"For the few Turks left in the village, the future is sombre."

Such were the atrocities committed by the Greek Cypriot community blinded by its zeal for *enosis*, for 11 years, against the defenceless Turkish Cypriots who had committed no other crime except that of being Turks and wishing to preserve their partnership rights in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus.

The eleven years between 1963 and 1974 were the dark years during which the most sacred of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely, the right to life, was ruthlessly denied to the Turkish people of Cyprus.

It need not be said that in this period, the rest of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Cypriots were also savagely suppressed. Economic and social rights of the Turkish Cypriots were suspended; their civil and political rights were thrown overboard. The UN Secretary-General's various reports of that time contain ample records attesting to this fact.

It is ironical and a travesty of justice that those who have trampled upon every conceivable human right of the Turkish Cypriots should now assume the role of the injured party. The human rights of the Turkish Cypriots were grossly violated by the Greek Cypriots as a deliberate instrument of policy as documented above. The Greek Cypriot hysteria cannot cover up their grave responsibility in the events of 1963 and 1974, the two *coups d'état*, in Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot denial of the existence of the population exchange agreement of 1975 is futile, but it is in line with their age-old practice of disclaiming their own signatures before the ink is dry.

The Turkish Cypriot side believes that the agreement on the exchange of populations reached in Vienna on 2 August 1975, at the third round of the intercommunal talks, goes right to the heart of the matter in so far as the principle of bi-zonality and the vital consideration of security of the Turkish Cypriot community are concerned.

Regarding the existence of the agreement itself, which emerged from the third round of talks in Vienna, the Secretary-General's interim report to the Security Council, S/11789, dated 5 August 1975—which contains in its annex the text of the communiqué issued on 2 August 1975 following the third Vienna meeting—contains clear and specific references to such an agreement, while the third interim report of the Secretary-General, S/11789/Add.2, dated 13 September 1975, deals with the implementation of that agreement in unequivocal terms.

In the face of this overwhelming evidence regarding the actual existence of the agreement, one cannot take seriously the Greek Cypriot side's rejection of it, or their attempt to misrepresent it by quibbling with its name and refusing to call it a "population exchange agreement". As it can be seen from the relevant part of the Vienna communiqué of 2 August, two main features appear which characterize the agreement contained in that communique. These are:

a. That there was agreement on the movement of Turkish and Greek Cypriots to the north and to the south, respectively;

b. That this would be done on a purely voluntary basis.

The concept of "voluntariness" is prevalent in the whole text of the agreement, particularly in items 1 and 3, to which concept the Turkish Cypriot people remaining in the south responded unanimously, by opting to move, with the assistance of UNFICYP, to the north *en masse*, (c.f. third interim report, S/11789/Add.2). It was these very Turkish Cypriots who had hitherto been kept in the south by armed force against their will, as virtual hostages for over a year.

Those who attempted to cross to the north, in defiance of the illegal ban put on their freedom of movement, had to leave all their belongings behind and did so at the risk of every kind of punishment, including murder, at the hands of the Greek and Greek Cypriot forces.

On 25 June 1975, for instance, 48 Turkish Cypriots, including women and children, who were attempting to cross to the Turkish Cypriot zone were ambushed by the Greek Cypriot police and soldiers, severely beaten up and turned back. Further back, on 13 March 1975, a Turkish Cypriot woman was seriously wounded and her four-month-old baby was riddled with bullets from an automatic weapon fired by a Greek Cypriot mobile

patrol, who had ambushed them while they were attempting to make their way to the north. Still, on 12 November 1974, two Turkish Cypriot women, one young girl and two small children were robbed and subsequently murdered in cold blood by a Greek Cypriot taxi driver, whom they had paid 300 Cyprus pounds in order to be transported to the north. It is tragic as well as revealing that in his admission of guilt, the culprit is quoted as saying, "I killed them all. They were women and children but they were Turks."

The above concrete cases are not quoted for the purpose of re-opening old wounds, as it were, for the Turkish Cypriot side is certainly not the one to exploit the suffering of people, but to indicate once more under what tragic, yet real conditions, the population exchange agreement had come into being. A total of 65,000 Turkish Cypriots moved to Northern Cyprus after 1974.

The Greek Cypriots are engaged in a transparent attempt to seek refuge behind the report dated 10 July 1976 of the European Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe, in the vain hope that the international community would overlook that:

1. The European Commission of Human Rights, when preparing its report, deliberately neglected to consider the complaints of, and related evidence submitted by, the Turkish Cypriot side. The Commission, by adopting such an incomprehensible and clearly one-sided attitude, has paved the way for its own report to be too flawed and biased to enjoy any value commensurate with the Commission's traditional prestige and credibility.

2. No wonder the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the supreme body to give effect to the reports of the European Commission of Human Rights, decided on 20 January 1979 not to approve and thereby adopt the said report. Actually, it deemed it fit to circulate it together with the comprehensive observations of the Turkish Cypriot authorities which the Commission itself had declined to take into consideration. The Committee of Ministers stressed, moreover, that a just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus, in all its aspects, could and should be worked out only through meaningful dialogue between the two parties on the island.

The Greek Cypriot attempts at tarnishing the image of Turkey through false accusations is an integral part of their continuing policy, as determined in the notorious Akritas Plan, of destroying the bi-national character of Cyprus. The authors of this plan of mass murder and destruction, of all that is Turkish on the island, continue to lead the Greek Cypriot community and are still engaged, without remorse, in the sinister plot of deceiving the world about the facts of Cyprus.

We, the Turkish people of Cyprus, those of us who were fortunate enough to escape the carnage of 1963-1974, will continue, with the magnanimous help of Turkey, to resist the evil aims of our erstwhile partners so that the truth shall live.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18496

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*3 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the most recent of which was that from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, contained in document S/18484, I have the honour to inform you that the barbaric Iranian régime is persisting in its iniquitous conduct of striking at purely residential areas in Iraq. Today, 3 December 1986, this régime proceeded to shell residential neighbourhoods in the town of Sayyid Sadiq with long-range artillery. The shelling resulted in the death of seven civilians, including two women and three children, the wounding of 21 civilians, including three women, the destruction of a mosque and six houses and damage to a commercial store.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18497*

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you as follows the text of the note which Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent today to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"I am writing to you in connection with the following serious incidents:

"On 30 November 1986, United States troops, aircraft and heavy weaponry began to be moved towards the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua. According to various press reports, on that day 25 United States military vehicles were heading towards the border area with my country along the main road from the Honduran village of Danlí, transporting military supplies, while two CH-47 helicopters of the United States Air Force were moving heavy war *matériel*.

"This show of force in areas close to the Nicaraguan border, which is scheduled to last until 13 December, includes an artillery battery of the Second Battalion of the 116th Brigade of the Florida National Guard. It was also reported that troops of the Third Artillery Battalion of the Honduran Army would participate jointly in these actions with the United States artillery battery.

"The movement of United States troops and *matériel* to the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua is

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part of an effort to divert attention from the involvement of President Reagan and other top Administration officials in the scandal created by the sale of weapons to Iran and the diversion of the funds thus obtained to finance the immoral war against Nicaragua, in blatant violation of United States domestic legislation and international law.

"The Government of Nicaragua formally and vigorously protests these acts of open provocation and threat, which heighten tension in the border area with Honduras, introducing a highly dangerous element which could significantly aggravate the Central American crisis and widen the conflict.

"Such shows of force are taking place precisely in parts of Honduran territory which are extremely sensitive because of the presence of mercenary forces in the service of your Government, which is using the territory of that Central American country as a base for aggression against the Nicaraguan people. These serious incidents are also taking place at a time when Nicaragua has denounced the presence of United States warships off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Nicaragua.

"The Government of Nicaragua denounces and vigorously condemns these intimidatory manoeuvres, which are further evidence of the efforts which the United States Administration is making to provoke an outbreak of war in the area by creating situations which increase the possibilities of confrontation and an escalation of the crisis.

"Nicaragua demands the immediate cessation of these provocative manoeuvres, which form part of an immoral policy of force and threat which was condemned by no less than the International Court of Justice in its Judgment of 27 June 1986,[3] a policy which shows that your country has rejected civilized and peaceful means of settling disputes among States."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note to be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18498*

Letter dated 3 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you as follows the text of the note which Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent today to Mr. Carlos López Contreras, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

"I am writing to you in connection with the following serious incidents:

"On 30 November 1986, United States troops, aircraft and heavy weaponry began to be moved towards the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua. According to various press reports, on that day 25 United States military vehicles were heading towards the border area with my country along the main road from the Honduran village of Danlí, transporting military supplies, while two CH-47 helicopters of the United States Air Force were moving heavy war *matériel*.

"This show of force in areas close to the Nicaraguan border, which is scheduled to last until 13 December, includes an artillery battery of the Second Battalion of the 116th Brigade of the Florida National Guard. It was also reported that troops of the Third Artillery Battalion of the Honduran Army would participate jointly in these actions with the United States artillery battery.

"The Honduran Government is aware that such acts of open provocation are taking place in border areas which might be used to provoke a further deterioration of the situation in Central America, given the presence and activities in those areas of mercenary forces in the service of the illegal and immoral policy pursued by the United States Government.

"The Government of Nicaragua wishes to express its deep concern at the use of Honduran territory, in border areas where there is a high level of conflict, to carry out these acts of force and threat which not only undermine Latin American peace efforts but also encourage further conflict and create conditions for heightened tension and confrontation on the border.

"As we have stated repeatedly, the legitimate interests of our people are opposed to these kinds of efforts to provoke confrontation, intensify the conflict and widen the crisis. Nicaragua therefore appeals once again to the Government of Honduras not to let itself be dragged into this policy of confrontation and to act with the maturity and responsibility which the common aspirations of peace and peaceful coexistence which must prevail between the brotherly peoples of Honduras and Nicaragua demand."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note to be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/944-S/18498.

DOCUMENT S/18499

Letter dated 4 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1986*]

Pursuant to my letter dated 28 November 1986 [*S/18488*] concerning the aerial bombardment of Andimeshk and Dezful on 25 November by the inhumane Iraqi régime,

I have the honour to inform you that, according to the latest reports, 204 people were martyred in Andimeshk while 400 were injured, and in Dezful 45 were martyred and 110 were injured. It has also been brought to our attention that a day market area as well as a railway station were bombarded.

Once again, we request that you strongly and immediately condemn such violations of international law in the conduct of war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18500*

Letter dated 4 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 2 December 1986 a group of Iraqis of the Assyrian sect fled Iraq and sought refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as reported by the Assembly of Assyrian Christians of Teheran. The Christian refugees, comprising 15 families, were accorded hospitality in a village in Orumiyeh and expressed relief to have escaped the tyranny of the Baghdad Government.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/945-S/18500.

DOCUMENT S/18501

Letter dated 4 December 1986 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1986*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

(*Signed*) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18502

Letter dated 5 December 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, dated 4 December 1986.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative of
the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 December 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

Military forces of the occupying Power, Israel, opened fire this morning, 4 December 1986, on students from Bir Zeit University. Three students were shot dead, one is critically wounded and 15 others have been transferred to hospitals in Ramallah and Jerusalem for treatment. Several of the wounded have been kidnapped from their hospital beds by Israeli troops and taken to unknown destinations.

Five hundred Israeli troops are roaming the streets of Ramallah and Bir Zeit, both towns having been declared military zones and out of bounds to the press, both local and international. Israeli troops continue their siege of Bir Zeit University, where some 200 students are under siege.

Your immediate action is sought, as the aforementioned brutal measures are but one aspect of the "iron fist" policy that the occupying Power, Israel, is implementing in the occupied Palestinian territories.

DOCUMENT S/18503*

Letter dated 2 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 26 November 1986 [*S/18489*], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 19 November 17 rounds of artillery were fired at an Afghan border post in Jaji Woleswali, Paktia province, from the Pakistan side of the border. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 2 December.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/955-S/18503.

DOCUMENT S/18506

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*5 December 1986*]

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 4 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, contained in document S/18501,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2]

Seriously concerned about the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Condemns* the opening of fire by the Israeli army on defenceless students resulting in the death and the wounding of a number of students;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to put an immediate end to any violations;

4. *Further calls upon* Israel to release all persons whom it has detained as a result of the recent events at Bir Zeit University;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible.

DOCUMENT S/18507

Letter dated 7 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*7 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 6 December 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1986 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

It is necessary to bring to your attention that today the Iraqi régime—in one of its most heinous acts of carnage, unprecedented in the history of the imposed war—launched a heavy aerial bombardment of the city of Ahwaz, destroying more than 50 residential areas in the city. This savage act of genocide has left behind many hundreds of martyrs and wounded and turned vast parts of the city into rubble. Although the record of over six years of the imposed war has registered numerous instances of Iraqi crimes, including ruthless slaughter of the civilian population as well as repeated and continuous violations of international law—all already well known to you—the dimensions of this most recent crime perpetrated by the rulers in Baghdad are truly matchless and unprecedented.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of the bitter experiences of the past several years and witnessing the increasing trend of Iraqi attacks against cities and purely civilian areas, had predicted the incipient Iraqi crime and had accordingly warned the international community. To our deep regret, we have not observed any decisive measures on the part of the United Nations in response to such blatant Iraqi crimes.

You are well aware that the Islamic Republic of Iran has always done its utmost to restrain its retaliatory actions and has resorted to token measures only to deter further Iraqi attacks on innocent civilians. However, since all these acts of self-restraint have only further encouraged the criminal rulers of Iraq, and in the absence of any preventive measures on the part of the international body *vis-à-vis* such Iraqi brutalities, I wish to proclaim to you that my Government—despite its desires—is obliged to consider more effective deterring measures in response to today's manifestation of Iraqi criminal behaviour. The responsibility for the consequences of retaliatory measures which are necessary under present conditions should be borne by the Iraqi initiators of attacks against purely civilian areas, as well as by the responsible international bodies which have remained indifferent in the face of Iraqi violations of the most basic principles of international humanitarian law, thereby encouraging the Iraqi régime to continue and escalate such crimes.

My Government expects you to dispatch your special representative to visit the site of this latest abhorrent crime of the Iraqi régime in Ahwaz and to prepare a report for the international body, so that it may learn more of the consequences of its failure to uphold the authority of international humanitarian law. Furthermore, in line with the principles enshrined in the Charter, all organs of the United Nations are expected to adopt significant and effective measures to impose international pressure on the Iraqi régime in order to prevent repetition of these criminal acts.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18508

Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you with much regret that the inhumane and criminal Ba'athist régime of Iraq once again on 5 December 1986 attacked several residential areas in the cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing the martyrdom of and injury to many of my countrymen.

The areas affected are as follows:

1. Haft Tappeh in Khuzistan Province. Attacks on a children's playground and a residential area resulted in the martyrdom of four and injured 12 people.

2. Rabat in West Azarbaijan Province. An attack on a residential area martyred 31 people and injured 15; a passenger minibus was completely destroyed in the attack.

3. Marivan. Attacks on a residential area and a hospital injured four people.

I wish hereby to request that you immediately dispatch the United Nations expert team stationed in Teheran on a formal or informal mission to inspect the sites of these attacks which have taken place despite all rules of international law governing the conduct of war.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18509

Note verbale dated 8 December 1986 from the Mission of Morocco to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*9 December 1986*]

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the statement made at Jiddah on 7 December 1986 by Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco would be extremely grateful if the Secretary-General would arrange for the text of this statement to be circulated as a document of the Security Council relating to the situation in the Palestinian territories and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel.

ANNEX

Statement dated 7 December 1986 by Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the situation in the occupied Arab territories

[*Original: English*]

The Zionist entity's continuing campaign of terror and oppression against the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank resulted in the cold-blooded murder of two Palestinian students and injuries to many others at Bir Zeit University last Tuesday. This inhuman act naturally provoked protest demonstrations throughout the occupied West Bank. The Israeli forces on Saturday opened fire on Palestinian youths protesting the slaying of the students at Bir Zeit University and inflicted serious injuries on a large number of people.

The barbaric actions by the Zionist entity have sent shock waves throughout the Islamic world and have aroused deep indignation throughout the world. The Islamic Ummah views the latest atrocities against its Palestinian brethren in the West Bank as a part of a premeditated Israeli campaign to undermine and liquidate the Palestinian will to resist illegal occupation and oppression. The reign of terror let loose by Israel is not only a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law; it is also an affront to the international community which has repeatedly denounced such actions in the past.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference expresses its deep indignation over and condemnation of the latest Israeli atrocities against the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories. It wholeheartedly supports the initiative taken by Zimbabwe, the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and by other nations for urgent action by the Security Council to take immediate measures to end the brutal and terroristic measures against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Security Council must discharge its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and ensure that Israel is not allowed to persist in its nefarious designs against the Palestinian people. This can be achieved only through the termination of Israeli occupation of all Arab and Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to an independent homeland in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative.

DOCUMENT S/18510

Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our recent letters concerning the persistence of the Iranian régime in its strikes against purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18496, I have the honour to inform you that this régime continued to strike at civilian targets during the past three days. The details are as follows.

On 6 December 1986, an Iranian aircraft bombed residential neighbourhoods in the city of Zakho, killing one woman and three children, injuring two women and two other civilian citizens, destroying two houses and damaging one civilian vehicle.

On 7 December residential neighbourhoods in the city of Basra were shelled by long-range heavy artillery, resulting in the death of one woman and two children, the wounding of 27 civilian citizens, including six women and six children, and the destruction of eight houses, one church, one primary school, one hospital and 13 civilian vehicles.

Iranian artillery shelled the town of Khurmal, killing three civilian citizens and injuring four, including one woman and one child, while the criminal Iranian shelling of Sayyid Sadig resulted in the death of four civilian citizens, including one woman and two children, and the wounding of three citizens, including one child and one woman.

On 8 December long-range artillery shelled residential neighbourhoods of the city of Basra, killing 12 civilian citizens, including one woman and one child, and injuring 39 others, including three women and two children.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18511

Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*9 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose detailed information on the number of Iranian shells which fell on the city of Basra and the damage

which resulted from them during the period 18 October to 22 November 1986. This information demonstrates the false and spurious nature of claims by the Iranian régime that it is not striking at purely civilian residential centres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Shelling in Basra, 18 October to 22 November 1986

Number of shells	1,555, including 30 rockets
Number killed	63
Number injured	164
Number of houses destroyed	37
Number of houses damaged	97
Civilian vehicles damaged	58
Government vehicles damaged	9
Number of schools damaged	2
Fires	One at a commercial establishment, one on an Iraqi steamship, one in an empty oil storage tank, one at a fuel loading station in Qurna
Commercial establishments damaged	11
Also damaged	The wharves compound at the port
	The compound of the Southern Petroleum Organization building
	One electric crane
	One refrigeration store
	One excavator
	The Government flour mill building
	One night club
	The 7 April Date Warehouse
	One working people's boat
	A wing of the military officer's club
	One mosque
	One hospital in Qurna
	One working people's date press
	The Qurna power station
	The Veterinary Department
	The parking area and gate of the Teaching Hospital

DOCUMENT S/18512*

Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 2 December 1986 [*S/18503*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 4 December. On that date, between 0900 hours and 0930 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired seven tank rounds, which landed in the area approximately 3 kilometres north-west of Landi Kotal in the Khyber Agency, as a result of which six persons were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 7 December, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/961-S/18512.

DOCUMENT S/18513

Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*9 December 1986*]

I have the honour to write to request you to convene immediately an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the serious incidents occurring at present in the Central American region which endanger international peace and security.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18514*

Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the note dated 8 December 1986 from Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Carlos López Contreras, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras.

"I am writing to bring to your attention the very serious incidents described below:

"In the afternoon of 7 December 1986, a formation of five fighter planes flying from Honduras violated our national airspace and proceeded to carry out the following attacks on civilian and military targets situated in the Republic of Nicaragua.

"First: at 3.30 p.m. on that day, three aircraft from the formation attacked positions of the Sandinist People's Army in the Congojas valley, 12 kilometres north-east of Murra, in Nueva Segovia department. As a result of the attack, seven members of the Sandinist People's Army were killed and nine others wounded.

"Second: at 4 p.m. on the same day, two fighter planes from the same formation attacked the village of Wiwilí, situated about 25 kilometres from the border with Honduras. As a result of the attack, one house was destroyed and two girls, Petrona Zelaya, 4 years of age, and María Paguaga, 11 years of age, were wounded. In addition, three soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army were wounded.

"The Government of Nicaragua lodges its official and vehement protest against the criminal and terrorist attacks described above, for which Honduran territory was openly used as a base for carrying out this new aggression against the territory and people of Nicaragua.

"Actions such as these are proof positive that the cause of the tensions along the border is the continued presence in Honduran territory of mercenary forces in the service of the illegal and immoral policy pursued by the United States Government against Nicaragua in open violation of the International Court of Justice's Judgment of 27 June 1986.[1] That presence and such activities of mercenary groups along the Honduran border place a serious obstacle in the way of the urgent call by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 41/31, adopted on 3 November 1986, for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice.

"Consequently, in order to create a climate of peace and security in the frontier area between Honduras and Nicaragua, the Government of Honduras must take strong action to capture and disarm the mercenary forces operating from that country and ensure their withdrawal from Honduran territory. The Government of Honduras would thus fulfil a fundamental duty arising from its international commitments.

"Faithful to its commitment to peace, Nicaragua reiterates to the Government of Honduras the proposal it has made in its note of 7 December to issue an immediate request to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to dispatch a commission of investigation to the area of tension, which, with the participation of the Contadora Group, would identify the causes of the tension which exists and recommend appropriate measures for preventing a further worsening of the situation.

"The Government of Nicaragua once again urges the Government of Honduras to act with the maturity and responsibility which the higher interests of peace require and to adjust its conduct to the basic standards which must govern relations between States."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/962-S/18514.

DOCUMENT S/18516*

Letter dated 10 December 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French]
[10 December 1986]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, I have the honour to send you a copy of the statement on Afghanistan issued by the European Council on 6 December 1986.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the attached statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) J. A. BIRCH
Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/964-S/18516.

ANNEX

Statement on Afghanistan issued by the European Council on 6 December 1986

As the seventh year of Soviet occupation comes to a close, the European Council again draws attention to the very serious situation facing the people of Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

Over 110,000 Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan to prosecute a bitter and repressive war. Their presence violates international peace and security and endangers the stability of the region. Five million Afghans have been forced to flee their country. The Afghan people are still denied their freedom and independence. Large-scale violations of human rights in Afghanistan continue to engender massive suffering.

The European Council supports the United Nations Secretary-General's search for a political settlement based on principles overwhelmingly endorsed by the international community. The Council again calls on the Soviet Union to agree to a rapid and complete withdrawal of its forces.

DOCUMENT S/18517

Letter dated 10 December 1986 from the representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[11 December 1986]

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus troop contributors would like to express their appreciation for your report of 2 December 1986 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus [*S/18491*].

We would like to reiterate our concern that UNFICYP has been in the field for more than 22 years and that there should be no tendency to take its existence for granted. This would not be easy for the troop contributors to accept, especially since the financial situation of UNFICYP has further deteriorated, which places an increasingly unfair and disproportionate burden on the troop-contributing countries.

We, of course, share your belief, expressed in paragraph 65 of your report, that neither the United Nations nor the troop-contributing countries can continue to tolerate indefinitely the gap between the resources made available to the United Nations and the costs of UNFICYP. We fully support your assessment that the Security Council may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to change the system of financing so that the costs of UNFICYP would in the future be financed by means of assessed contributions.

We would also like to assure you of our continuing support for your efforts to help the parties to reach a negotiated solution. At the same time we urge the parties to show the good will and determination required for a successful outcome.

We have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Richard WOOLCOTT
Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Karl FISCHER
Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Stephen LEWIS
Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Ole BIERRING
Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Keijo KORHONEN
Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sean WHELAN
Deputy Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Anders FERM
Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations

(*Signed*) John BIRCH
Acting Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18518*

Letter dated 10 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that in the past few days 15 more Iraqi Muslims, escaping the cruelty and tyranny of the Iraqi dictatorship, crossed the western and north-western border into the Azarbaijan Province. The refugees are from the Iraqi cities of Karbala and Kirkuk.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/965-S/18518.

DOCUMENT S/18520*

Letter dated 11 December 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters relating to the continuous Israeli attacks on Lebanon, particularly the violation by the Israeli air force of Lebanese airspace and its bombing of towns, villages and camps, I have the honour to inform you of a further act of airborne aggression carried out by six Israeli military aircraft today at 1.30 p.m. (Lebanese time) against the Nahr el-Bared refugee camp in the northern suburbs of the city of Tripoli, which is located more than 200 km from the southern international border with Israel. The act of aggression left five people dead and more than 12 wounded.

This act of aerial aggression, which is the second against northern Lebanon and the nineteenth against Lebanese territory in the course of one year, confirms that Israel is determined to persist in its policy of aggression for the sake of aggression in the hope of aggravating and inflaming the situation in Lebanon and inflicting the largest possible number of human and material losses. The air attacks alone have killed more than 35 people and injured 130, apart from causing extensive material damage to property.

It also confirms that Israel is determined to defy the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and United Nations resolutions, which have frequently called upon Israel to cease its attacks immediately, to withdraw all its forces unconditionally from Lebanese territory and to respect the sovereignty of Lebanon and the integrity of its airspace, waters and territory.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns this new act of aggression and draws attention to the responsibility of the international community, in the shape of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and particularly the Security Council, to deter Israel and put an end to its criminal acts of aggression.

The Lebanese Government reserves the right to call for a meeting of the Security Council in due course.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/966-S/18520.

DOCUMENT S/18521

Letter dated 12 December 1986 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*12 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, following the 2721st meeting of the Security Council, on 18 November 1986, the escalation by Libya of its aggression in Chad has been gathering momentum, becoming more and more open and inadmissible. Indeed, as we have repeatedly stated and repeat once more here, the Libyan army, after an intense campaign of disinformation and deception which provided the respite it needed to oil its war machine, has entered a new phase in the escalation of its aggression.

Thus, on Thursday morning, 11 December, a large-scale airborne and ground attack was launched by Libyan forces against positions held by Chadian patriotic forces at Bardai.

Libya's invasion forces are under the command of Colo-

nel Riffi and operate from Aozou. At this moment there is exceptionally violent fighting between the patriotic forces and the Libyan army, which is using napalm bombs and poison gases in the battle.

In their usual fashion, the Chadian patriotic forces, with the support of the civilian population of Tibesti, are putting up a heroic resistance to the advance of the Libyan troops.

This attack on Bardai is a prelude to a major offensive throughout Tibesti (Zouar, Yebhi-Bou, Zoumri, Wour and Bir-Cherda).

In the face of this new and serious situation, which jeopardizes Chad's sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity, the Government of Chad expresses its deep concern and once again draws the attention of friendly and fraternal countries and international public opinion, particularly the United Nations, whose Security Council has only just considered anew Chad's complaint against Qaddafi's Libya, to the systematic genocide being carried out by the expansionist and terrorist régime of Libya against the Chadian population.

The Government of Chad strongly condemns this criminal and barbarous behaviour of the terrorist Tripoli régime, which not only threatens the lives of Chadians in the occupied zone, but endangers peace and security in the region in brazen violation of the letter and the spirit of the statement issued by the Security Council on 6 April 1983 [*S/15688*], in which the members of the Council "call on the parties to settle these differences without any undue delay and by peaceful means" and "urge both sides to refrain from any actions which could aggravate the ... situation".

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council and to have it placed in the Chad-Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(*Signed*) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Permanent Representative of Chad
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18522

Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that revelations in today's issue of *The Washington Post* have once again established the fallacious nature of the American claim of neutrality in the Iraqi-imposed war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Although the Iranian people have witnessed at first hand the attempts by the United States to overthrow the Islamic revolution, including encouragement of the Iraqi régime to wage a war of aggression against the Islamic Republic, and although the limited revelations in *The Washington Post* do not introduce new facts to the Iranian people or to impartial international observers, they put on public record the direct involvement of the United States in the criminal policies pursued by Iraq in its war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is now known that the Iraqi criminal policy of violating international humanitarian principles, including the bombardment of civilian areas and the use of chemical weapons, were in fact encouraged and supported by the United States. According to *The Washington Post*, "as far back as 1984, when some people feared that Iran might overrun Iraq, the United States began supplying Iraq with some intelligence assistance. Iraq reportedly used the intelligence to calibrate attacks with mustard gas on Iranian ground troops". Furthermore, *The Washington Post* claims that indeed the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency encouraged more attacks against Iranian targets in a recent meeting with the Foreign Minister of the criminal régime of Iraq. These attacks have claimed the lives of more than 500 innocent civilians within the past few weeks.

The complicity of the United States in Iraqi criminal policies in the war may indicate why the United States has actively lobbied against any reference to Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law in the Security Council. Nothing else is expected of the accomplices of Iraqi criminals, since, as *The Washington Post* indicates, "the intelligence information [provided by the United States] is vital to Iraq's conduct of the war". This military and diplomatic support provided to the Iraqi régime has indeed encouraged it in its criminal policies in the imposed war and its rejection of international appeals to halt its disregard for the rules of international humanitarian law, including the moratorium of June 1984 and the Secretary-General's eight-point plan. It is imperative for the international community, and the Security Council in particular, to prevent manipulation by the accomplices of the Iraqi régime and—especially in the light of the recent escalation of Iraqi attacks against the civilian areas—to take effective measures to prevent further violations of international humanitarian law by Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18523*

Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2 p.m. on 14 December 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The military authorities of Pakistan, with a view to covering up their own aggressive actions, have claimed

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/968-S/18523.

that the military forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have allegedly conducted raids against Teri Mangal, Arawali and Landi Kotal on 19 and 20 November and 4 December 1986.

"After having thoroughly investigated the case, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers these charges of the Government of Pakistan as totally void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is demanded that military authorities of Pakistan put an end to such baseless allegations, which have no other result but to further tension in the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18524*

Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*15 December 1986*]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 8 December 1986 [*S/18514*] from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General, requesting him to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the text of the note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

Although I consider it improper that this matter should be included under the above-mentioned item, in order that the information should be complete and unbiased I request you to circulate as well, as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the reply made by the Government of Honduras to the Nicaraguan note. The reply reads:

"I acknowledge receipt of your telex dated 8 December, to which my reply is as follows:

"I. The Government of Honduras rejects your Government's charge that Honduran aircraft attacked positions of the Sandinist People's Army located in Nicaraguan territory. The Honduran air force, pursuant to the constitutional duty of the armed forces to ensure the defence of the national territory and its sovereignty, went into action on Sunday, 7 December, against positions of the Sandinist army located in Honduran territory in the zones of Maquengales, Buenavista and La Esperanza, Trojes district, El Paraíso department.

"II. Despite the fact that, acting in defence of the national territory, sovereignty and honour of the Republic, the armed forces did not have to announce their action in advance, in the night of Saturday, 6 December, this Ministry addressed itself to the Nicaraguan Ministry for Foreign Affairs denouncing attacks by the Sandinist People's Army against Honduran positions located at Maquengales, Buenavista and La Esperanza and informing it that if its troops were not withdrawn from Honduran territory, the Honduran armed forces would go into action. In view of the rejection by your Government of our Government's protest and the false assertion that there were no Sandinist troops in Honduran territory, the Honduran air force took the energetic action the circumstances required against positions of the Sandinist People's Army in Honduran territory. At no time did the air force of Honduras attack positions of the Sandinist People's Army in Nicaraguan territory. Your Government's statement to this effect forms part of the vast disinformation and disorientation campaign which Governments of the Soviet bloc are financing for the Government of Nicaragua, in a clear demonstration of the dependence on Powers outside the continent into which your fraternal country has fallen.

"III. You cannot have forgotten that our Government has since the beginning of this year been requesting the Government of Nicaragua, in writing and verbally, to withdraw its troops from Honduran territory, especially when more than 2,000 soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army violated it in March and when the violation was repeated in November and December 1986. The presence of the Sandinist People's Army in Honduran territory has become almost permanent. The Government of Nicaragua has been deaf to the requests of the Government of Honduras that it withdraw its troops. A number of the highest officials of the Sandinist Government have been told verbally of the danger of this situation, which Nicaragua has irresponsibly denied. But time has run out. From 6 December onwards, the duty of the armed forces of Honduras will be to use all their strength to repel and drive out the troops of the Sandinist People's Army which penetrate and violate the national territory.

"IV. This is not the time, Sir, to request a foreign watch on our frontiers. It is a time to act with responsibility and with attachment to the highest interests of our peoples. The belligerent posturing and terrorist actions of the Sandinist People's Army will not intimidate our people or reduce the capacity of our armed forces to respond with energy, valour and firmness to the acts of aggression committed by an army financed, organized, trained, led, equipped and supplied by the Soviet Union and its satellites.

"V. My Government reiterates its constant call for good sense and peace and will maintain its readiness to find a political solution to the crisis in the Central American region which begins with respect for the frontiers of our respective States and the consolidation of democracy in all countries of the region, especially Nicaragua, where for the time being all trace of liberty for the populace has disappeared.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

"(*Signed*) Guillermo CÁCERES PINEDA
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras"

(*Signed*) Roberto MARTÍNEZ ORDÓNEZ
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/969-S/18524.

DOCUMENT S/18525*

Letter dated 16 December 1986 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*16 December 1986*]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the grave incidents which have continued to occur in the occupied Palestinian territories since the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 592 (1986).

You will recall that the Council met on 5 and 8 December in response to the sudden deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories. On 4 December, Israeli soldiers had shot at defenceless Palestinian students demonstrating against the Israeli "iron fist" policy at Bir Zeit University, killing two and wounding several others. A 14-year-old boy was shot and killed on 5 December during a demonstration at Balata refugee camp.

As a consequence, protest demonstrations have broken out throughout the West Bank and Gaza and are still continuing. Demonstrators have thrown up barricades, burned tires and thrown stones at armed Israeli patrols. The Israeli soldiers have responded with gunfire, killing more Palestinians and causing tens of injuries, many of them children. Hundreds have been arrested.

The following summary is to inform you of the most significant developments since the Council meeting:

—On 8 December, *The New York Times* reported that a Palestinian was shot in the leg during a demonstration at the town of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip. Israeli troops fired warning shots to disperse demonstrations at the towns of Bir Zeit, El Bireh and Bethlehem and the refugee camps of Dheisheh, El-Amari and Jalazoun. Demonstrations by Palestinian students in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv were dispersed with tear gas.

—On 9 December, *The New York Times* reported that the old campus of Bir Zeit University was closed by the Israeli authorities until after the Christmas holidays. Israeli troops wounded four youths demonstrating at Balata refugee camp. A curfew was placed on the camp. Two other Palestinians were wounded by Israeli soldiers at villages near Jerusalem and Ramallah, which were placed under curfew.

—On 10 December, Associated Press reported that Israeli soldiers fired at Palestinian high-school student demonstrators in the Gaza City area, wounding a 16-year-old girl. A 16-year-old Palestinian was also shot in the head by an Israeli soldier at the Bureij refugee camp, and was reported in serious condition. Later, witnesses said the shooting was totally unprovoked. Another Palestinian teenager was wounded when Israeli troops fired at demonstrators at the Dheisheh refugee camp.

—Also on 10 December, the Palestinian news bulletin *Jerusalem Press* reported that the Israeli authorities had closed several schools following the demonstrations, including two girls' schools in Jabalia refugee camp, the Polytechnic Institute and Hebron University in Hebron.

—The same source reported that the Israeli forces have arrested a total of 580 Palestinians since 5 December, 32 of whom are from Jerusalem, 22 from Ramallah, 20 from Bethlehem, 175 from the Gaza Strip, 111 from Hebron and 220 from Nablus. In several instances, the troops had stormed hospitals and arrested Palestinians who had been brought there with bullet wounds. In Gaza, the troops were reported to have stormed the offices of the Red Cross to arrest demonstrators. According to *The New York Times* of 12 December, many of those arrested are teenagers and their parents have been unable to obtain information as to their whereabouts.

—On 14 December, *The New York Times* reported that a Palestinian had been wounded by Israeli soldiers during a demonstration at Jenin, and that demonstrators had been arrested in several towns and refugee camps.

In the light of these grave developments, I wish on behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to stress that the actions of the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories are totally in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.[2] In its resolution 592 (1986), the Security Council called upon Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Convention and to release any person or persons detained as a result of the recent events in violation of the Convention. The Committee earnestly appeals to you to do all in your power to ensure implementation of that resolution by the Israeli authorities and to renew your efforts to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Massamba SARRÉ
Chairman, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/970-S/18525.

DOCUMENT S/18526*

Letter dated 16 December 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the following official statement of the Republic of Honduras.

"The Government of Honduras has learned with justified concern that the Government of Nicaragua is to

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conduct as from today, 16 December, military manoeuvres known as SUTIAVA 86. These manoeuvres will take place in León and Chinandega departments. They will involve 6,500 troops of the Sandinist People's Army and other Nicaraguan armed forces who have in the past few hours been moving up to occupy strategic positions along the common frontier, especially in the zones of Las Manos, Guasaule, La Fraternidad and other important sectors. In view of the fact that the conduct of these manoeuvres by the Sandinist forces will extend to within a bare kilometre and a half of the frontier, the Government of the Republic of Honduras considers that they reflect a spirit of provocation and constitute a threat to the small Honduran detachments guarding the frontier zone.

"The result of this new aggressive strategy on the part of the Sandinist forces is simply to renew the determination of the people and Government of Honduras to maintain its national sovereignty intact through their armed forces and to defend its territorial integrity.

"It is regrettable but significant that this deliberate provocation is taking place just a few days after the treacherous incursion of the Sandinist People's Army into Honduran territory. Clearly, the conduct of manoeuvres of this kind, at this specific juncture, can only increase the already dangerous tensions that exist between the two States.

"The Government of Honduras trusts that the international community will take note of the aggressive attitude of the Nicaraguan Government, as well as of the concern to which it gives rise.

"Tegucigalpa, DC, 16 December 1986."

(*Signed*) Roberto MARTÍNEZ ORDÓÑEZ
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18527

Letter dated 16 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 15.00 hours Tuesday, 15 December 1986, the Iraqi warplanes bombarded four residential areas in Dorood (Lorestan province). The casualties of this latest criminal act of the Iraqi régime have so far been reported as 22 civilian martyrs and 48 wounded, mostly women and children. Fifteen houses were also destroyed in this cowardly attack against civilian areas.

The recent escalation of Iraqi criminal policies against the civilian population—now publicly known to have been implemented with the encouragement of the intelligence agency of one of the permanent members of the Security Council—present a grave danger to the innocent civilian populations of both countries. Therefore, it is expected that appropriate organs of the United Nations take necessary and effective measures to put an end to such flagrant disregards for the most universally accepted norms of international law governing the conduct of hostilities.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18528*

Letter dated 12 December 1986 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/Russian*]
[*17 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic issued on 27 November 1986 and to request that this note and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) G. NYAMDOO
Permanent Representative of Mongolia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic issued on 27 November 1986

The Administration of the United States of America has recently been engaging in dangerous escalation of the undeclared war against the sovereign independent Republic of Nicaragua.

The Reagan Administration has stepped up its financing and arming of the contras and the régimes of the countries bordering upon Nicaragua that go along with its policy and is guiding events so as to provoke armed conflict in the region and use this as a pretext for direct military intervention against the Republic of Nicaragua for the purpose of overthrowing its lawful Government. Such actions are a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Security Council resolutions on Nicaragua and of the decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the International Court of Justice. They seriously endanger international peace and universal security.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the entire Mongolian people strongly condemn the aggressive actions of the United States and call on it to put an immediate end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua. The Mongolian People's Republic again confirms its support for the constructive efforts of the Sandinist Government in the matter of easing tension and strengthening peace in Central America. It also supports the proposals of the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group aimed at finding a peaceful solution to these urgent problems of the region.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic expresses its firm

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solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of their revolutionary achievements and of the country's independence and sovereignty against the encroachments of United States imperialism and its accomplices. It calls upon all States and the United Nations to take effective measures aimed at preventing direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua, removing the extremely dangerous hotbed of tension in Central America and the Caribbean and guaranteeing the right of the region's peoples to free and peaceful development.

DOCUMENT S/18529*

Letter dated 15 December 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*17 December 1986*]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 24 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina [*S/18478*] about the alleged harassment of an Argentine fishing vessel by a United Kingdom military aircraft, and on instructions from my Government to state the following.

On 24 November, a C-130 Hercules aircraft of the Royal Air Force engaged in routine patrolling of the Falkland Islands Protection Zone (FIPZ) located the Argentine fishing vessel *Antártida* at position 52°28' south latitude, 63°20' west longitude, approximately half a mile within the FIPZ. The aircraft approached the vessel in order to identify it. The *Antártida* subsequently left the FIPZ. The aircraft did not overfly or in any way harass the vessel. The aircraft's closest approach was 200 yards' distance at an altitude of 200 feet.

In my letters of 4 September [*S/18321*] and 10 October [*S/18399*], I recalled that Argentine civil aircraft and shipping have been requested not to enter the FIPZ unless by prior agreement with the British Government. As in earlier cases of this nature, no such agreement was sought by the *Antártida* and its presence within the Protection Zone was therefore investigated. The action cannot in any way be described as harassment or provocative.

I request that this letter be given the same distribution as that of the representative of Argentina.

(*Signed*) J. A. BIRCH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/974-S/18529.

DOCUMENT S/18530*

Letter dated 17 December 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 December 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose the text of the note dated 16 December 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Mr. Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann.

I request you to circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 16 December 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

I am writing to you to register, in the strongest terms, Costa Rica's protest at the following events.

On 1 December, at 4.50 p.m., Mr. Jorge Arroliga Robleto, of Nicaraguan nationality, presented himself at the Civil Guard post at the mouth of the Sarapiquí with a bullet wound in the ankle. Mr. Arroliga Robleto, a farmer, was carrying maize in a boat along the Costa Rican side of the San Juan Abajo River when members of the Sandinist People's Army called out to him, with threats, that he should cross the river towards Nicaraguan territory. Mr. Arroliga Robleto, who was accompanied by his five-year-old son, answered that it was forbidden to cross to the other side, to which the Sandinist soldiers responded with rifle fire. Mr. Arroliga Robleto had to throw his son into the river, and subsequently already wounded himself, hid him among the undergrowth until he was able to take him home and then present himself to the Costa Rican authorities to report the incident.

Similarly, on 10 December, at 10.25 a.m., Mr. Antonio Martínez Terra, of Nicaraguan nationality, a 20-year resident of Costa Rica, and Mrs. Cristina Orozco Obando, of Costa Rican nationality, presented themselves at the same Civil Guard post in Delta 8 requesting the assistance of the post's commanding officer and the Puerto Viejo Red Cross in transporting their daughter Xinia Martínez Orozco, two years old and of Costa Rican nationality, who was on the south bank of the San Juan River when shots were heard from Nicaraguan territory, one of which wounded the child.

The Government of Costa Rica is bound to express to you its deep concern at the above events and at the fact that such serious cases of bloodshed involving the participation of the Sandinist People's Army have been repeated in this sector within such a short time.

The Government of Costa Rica is concerned that the Nicaraguan Government remains unmoved by such reprehensible actions on the part of the Sandinist Army, even though it is defenceless civilians who are harmed by them. Clearly, this attitude on the part of your Government does not contribute to easing the tensions in the Central American isthmus.

Even though these events undoubtedly provide new material on the basis of which to judge Nicaragua in the case before the International Court of Justice, the Government of Costa Rica hereby reiterates its strong protest to your Government.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/975-S/18530.

DOCUMENT S/18531

Letter dated 17 December 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[17 December 1986]

In the statement I made to the Security Council at its 2728th meeting, on 10 December 1986, convened at the request of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua, I drew attention to the fact that in the attack carried out on Thursday, 4 December, on an observation post of the Honduras army within Honduran national territory by troops of the Sandinist People's Army, attacking elements captured the Honduran soldiers Alfonso Urraco Díaz and Oswaldo López Andrade, and I indicated the direct responsibility of the Government of Nicaragua for their personal safety.

In this respect I have to inform you that the Honduran soldier Hermes Osnaldo Lobo Andrade, whose name was misstated in the first reports from the scene of the action and consequently also in my statement, was, after he had surrendered and been captured, brutally and vilely murdered by his captors with three shots in the back. His body, which was recovered by our troops in the clean-up operations, is being buried with military honours at his place of origin.

The capture of Private Lobo Andrade was witnessed by Private Urraco Díaz, who evaded capture by feigning death and was finally able to return to where there were Honduran troops.

I wish to point out that the act committed by the Sandinist People's Army against the Honduran soldier Hermes Osnaldo Lobo Andrade, apart from being a crime, is also a clear violation of the Geneva Conventions[11] and their Additional Protocols,[16] which lay down as a fundamental rule respect for the life and person of captured military personnel. This attitude is in striking and significant contrast with that of the Government and armed forces of Honduras, which on 11 April 1986 released safe and sound, through the International Red Cross, six prisoners of the Sandinist People's Army captured in Honduran territory, together with a seventh captured soldier who was released after having received appropriate medical treatment for his wounds.

In registering a strong protest against the criminal act of the Sandinist People's Army within Honduran territory, I request you to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Roberto MARTÍNEZ ORDÓÑEZ
Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18532

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 592 (1986)

[Original: English]
[20 December 1986]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 592 (1986) of 8 December 1986, the operative paragraphs of which read:

"1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"2. *Strongly deplores* the opening of fire by the Israeli army resulting in the death and the wounding of defenceless students;

"3. *Calls upon* Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

"4. *Further calls upon* Israel to release any person or persons detained as a result of the recent events at Bir Zeit University in violation of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention;

"5. *Also calls* on all concerned parties to exercise maximum restraint, to avoid violent acts and to contribute towards the establishment of peace;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 20 December 1986."

2. The text of the above resolution was cabled to the Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel immediately after its adoption. In response to my request for information about the measures taken or envisaged by Israel to implement the resolution, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel informed me orally on behalf of his Government on 18 December that Israel regarded Security Council resolution 592 (1986) as "negative and one-sided"; it was "absurd" that the PLO, which had provoked the disturbances in the first place, should then have caused the matter to be brought before the Council. In the week beginning 8 December further disturbances had taken place in "Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district" as a result of efforts by "PLO elements" to disrupt normal civil life. The Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) had exercised restraint but had been obliged to intervene, especially to keep communications open. In some cases rubber bullets had been used; only in the most severe cases when the lives of IDF personnel were at risk had live bullets been fired. All persons suspected of breaking the law had been arrested. Some had since been freed; others had been tried; others were still under investigation. The main centres of trouble had been the universities where "PLO elements" had been particularly active. The universities of Bir Zeit and An Najah had each been closed for one week. "Masked terrorists" had tried to disrupt normal life by forcing shop owners to close their shops and the IDF had intervened to open shops at the request of the shop owners themselves. When "terror elements" had tried to enter schools in Gaza, the IDF had stopped them at the request of the parents concerned. An Israeli civilian had been stabbed in Jerusalem on 11 December, the mayor of Qabatiyeh on 14 December and an Israeli soldier in Ramallah on 18 December; in the last case the assailants had been arrested. No other details about casualties caused in the disturbances could be provided at present because investigations were still continuing. In the week beginning

15 December calm had been restored as a result of co-operation between the Israeli authorities and the local population, most of whom wanted regular life to go on.

3. With specific reference to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel informed me that Israel's policy was, and continued to be, to implement all the humanitarian principles embodied in the Geneva Conventions[1] on a *de facto* basis but that Israel did not consider these Conventions to be legally applicable to the territories in question. As regards paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel said that the rule of law prevailed in Israel and that all those who had been arrested would be brought to trial under due process of law. Figures were not available for the number of persons arrested or still in detention.

4. The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in a letter dated 17 December 1986 conveyed to me the opinion of his Government regarding Security Council resolution 592 (1986) as follows:

"1. The Jordanian Government approves the contents of the preambular paragraphs and of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the resolution.

"2. With regard to paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Jordanian Government wishes to express the following point of view:

"(i) That paragraph, by calling on all parties to exercise restraint, makes no distinction between the victim and the aggressor or between legitimate resistance and the repressive acts of violence carried out by the occupation authorities. Neither does it distinguish between occupation authorities, who are responsible for the protection of the civilian population under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] and members of the population who are subjected to attacks by Israeli religious fanatics, armed residents of Israeli settlements and the Israeli military forces in retaliation for their consistent rejection and repudiation of the continued occupation and the related practices of the various bodies of the occupying Power.

"(ii) In the case under discussion, Israeli residents of West Jerusalem carried out attacks—both before and after the meeting of the Security Council on 5 December 1986—against individuals and against the property of Arab residents of occupied Arab Jerusalem without any serious or decisive steps being taken by the Israeli authorities to halt those attacks. As a result, the attacks became increasingly widespread and serious and additional direct and indirect pressure was exerted on the Arab population.

"(iii) The events, which took place in Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron, Bir Zeit, Gaza, Khan Yunis, the refugee camps and various other parts of the occupied territories, demonstrated unequivocally the direct use of live ammunition by the occupation authorities, without prior warning, in their repressive treatment of defenceless Arab citizens, with the result that a number of children and young male and female students were among the casualties of the retaliatory measures carried out by the Israeli authorities. This constitutes clear evidence of the arbitrary behaviour of those authorities and their intention to terrorize and subjugate the population.

"(iv) The disavowal by the occupation authorities of any responsibility for protecting the population of the occupied territories and their property under the relevant Geneva Convention should not obscure the fact that the occupation itself and the refusal of the Arab population to accept or to coexist with it lie at the heart of the problem, nor the fact that there can be no fundamental solution to that problem unless the occupation is ended and the Israeli forces withdraw from all the occupied territories, including the city of Jerusalem.

"3. In view of the fact that the fundamental problem is the occupation, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is of the opinion that the Security Council—as the organ empowered to maintain international peace and security—should convene an international peace conference in the Middle East under United Nations auspices with the participation of permanent members of the Council and all interested parties, with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and durable political settlement through the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 242 (1967) and resolution 338 (1973), and realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

5. The Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed two letters dated 11 December 1986 to me about incidents that had taken place since the adoption of resolution 592 (1986). The texts of his letters are as follows:

Letter No. 1

"I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention *vis-à-vis* Security Council resolution 592 (1986) of 8 December 1986, which calls on Israel 'to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War'. The situation in the occupied Palestinian territories is marked by intensified systematic brutality and state terrorism practiced by Israel, the occupying power, against the Palestinian people.

"The escalation of this policy of repression, namely, the 'iron fist policy', has during the past seven days resulted in the killing of four Palestinians, including a 12-year-old child, and scores of others wounded. Among the wounded are three Palestinians who are being treated in intensive-care units; they are Khaled Shaa'ban Ziadeh from Bureij camp, who is being treated in a Tel Aviv hospital; Nasser Ibrahim from Dheisheh camp, who is being treated in Jerusalem's Al-Makased hospital; and Shukree Mansour from Ebwyan, Ramallah, who is being treated in the Hadassah hospital.

"Last night troops from Israeli occupation forces stormed Al-Shefa'a hospital in Gaza and arrested wounded Palestinians who had been brought to the hospital the previous night for bullet wounds inflicted by Israeli soldiers.

"On Tuesday, 9 December, five youths from Sinjel, Ramallah, were abducted by Zionist settlers and troops from the Israeli occupation forces. The whereabouts of the five abducted Palestinians is not known.

"The Palestine Liberation Organization calls upon the Secretary-General and Security Council of the United Nations to take all appropriate and necessary measures to bring adequate pressure on Israel, the occupying power, to ensure respect for the Fourth Geneva Convention, and to put an end to the continuous violations and repressive measures against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation."

Letter No. 2

"I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention *vis-à-vis* Security Council resolution 592 (1986) of 8 December 1986. Paragraph 3 calls upon Israel 'to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War'. I would inform you that troops from Israel's occupation forces broke into Rafeediyah hospital in the Nablus area, and after brutally beating Mohammad Abu-Ayyash, who was hospitalized with three bullet wounds inflicted by Israeli troops, transferred him from his hospital bed to Israeli military headquarters in the area. The savage beating inflicted by the Israeli troops caused additional fractures to Mohammed Abu-Ayyash's legs and arms.

"Paragraph 4 further calls upon Israel 'to release any person or persons detained as a result of the recent events at Bir Zeit University in violation of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention'. In Gaza, Israeli occupation troops stormed into homes and arrested scores of Palestinians, taking them to the Israeli military headquarters in Gaza. In addition, six Palestinians who were at the International Red Cross offices in Gaza were arrested. Twenty-three Palestinians under treatment for injuries received as a result of recent Israeli attacks were arrested; 175 Palestinian students from the Gaza area have been arrested; 32 Palestinians from Jerusalem, including 15 girl students have been arrested; 22 Palestinian students and 10 other Palestinians from Ramallah have been arrested; 20 Palestinians from Dheisheh refugee camp have been arrested, six of them being students; 111 Palestinians from Al-Khalil (Hebron) have also been arrested.

"The Palestine Liberation Organization again calls upon the Secretary-General and Security Council of the United Nations to take all appropriate and necessary measures to bring adequate pressure on Israel, the occupying power, to ensure respect for the Fourth Geneva Convention, and to put an immediate end to the continuous violations and repressive measures against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation."

6. The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed a letter dated 16 December 1986 to me in which he drew my attention to the incidents which had continued to occur in the occupied territories since the adoption of resolution 592 (1986). This letter has been circulated as a document of the General Assembly and Security Council [*A/41/970-S/18525*].

DOCUMENT S/18533

Letter dated 21 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*22 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you that today the Iraqi régime, in continuation of its policy of violation of the rules of international humanitarian law, carried out unprecedented savage attacks against residential quarters in the city of Bakhtaran. At 1230 and 1618 hours—when city streets were most populated—Iraqi warplanes bombarded purely civilian quarters in the city, murdering and wounding hundreds of innocent civilians, mostly women and children. Casualties have so far been reported as 88 civilian martyrs and more than 800 wounded.

The serious nature and the escalating trend of Iraqi attacks against civilians during the past weeks pose a grave danger to the civilian populations of both countries. Therefore it is imperative that the appropriate organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, spare no effort in order to prevent further escalation of these Iraqi acts of lawlessness. In view of the extent and gravity of this latest manifestation of Iraqi disregard for the rules of international law governing the conduct of hostilities, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests that you immediately dispatch the United Nations expert team stationed in Teheran on a mission to inspect the sites of these attacks.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18535*

Letter dated 19 December 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*22 December 1986*]

I have the honour to send you a copy of a statement issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London on 19 December 1986 about a *démarche* made earlier that day to the South African Deputy Foreign Minister by the British Ambassador in Pretoria representing the Presidency of the European Community. The *démarche* reflects the grave concern felt by the 12 member States of the European Community at the growing evidence of serious abuses of human rights in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) J. A. THOMSON
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/60-S/18535.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of 19 December 1986

The British Ambassador in Pretoria, Sir Patrick Moberly, KCMG, in his capacity as the representative of the Presidency of the European Community, this morning, 19 December, called on the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. K. Meiring, in the absence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sir Patrick delivered a *démarche* on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community, expressing their grave concern at growing evidence of serious abuses of human rights in South Africa. Sir Patrick made clear that in particular the Twelve deplored:

(*a*) The apparent continuation of forced removals from black townships: such action was contrary to assurances previously given by the South African Government that such removals had stopped;

(*b*) The continuing and indefinite detention without charge of large numbers of people and especially of many young people and children;

(*c*) The imposition of draconian new restrictions on press freedom, which ran counter to the principles of democracy and freedom of information.

He stressed that taken together these various infringements and abuses of human rights brought into question the claim of the Government of South Africa to be committed to Western values.

DOCUMENT S/18536*

Letter dated 22 December 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 December 1986*]

I am writing to you with reference to the following.

In a letter dated 16 December 1986 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations [*S/18526*], an attempt is made to ascribe to the Government of Nicaragua a non-existent responsibility for the death of the Honduran soldier Oswaldo Lobo Andrade. This accusation is directed against the Sandinist People's Army on the basis of alleged statements made by the Honduran soldier Alfonso Urraco Díaz.

With regard to such charges, the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations submits the following considerations.

On 5 December the Government of Honduras accused the Government of Nicaragua of the alleged capture of the Honduran soldiers Urraco Díaz and López Andrade.

In a note dated the same day, the Government of Nicaragua pointed out that the accusations contained in the Honduran note were totally untrue.

At a press conference held on 10 December, President Azcona acknowledged that one of the disappeared soldiers whose capture was arbitrarily ascribed to Nicaragua had reappeared.

Subsequently, the Government of Honduras requested the return of the Honduran soldier, Oswaldo López Andrade.

In note DAJ-099 of 12 December the Government of Nicaragua reiterated clearly and categorically that the Sandinist People's Army had not captured the Honduran soldier López Andrade, who is now identified as Hermes Oswaldo Lobo Andrade.

In the statement made by President Azcona, it was at no point mentioned that the Honduran soldier who had reappeared had escaped from the hands of the Sandinist People's Army.

It is therefore surprising that an attempt is now being made to blame the Government of Nicaragua for the death of the soldier Lobo Andrade on the basis of statements made by the soldier Urraco, whose case was expressly described by President Azcona himself as one of temporary disappearance.

Consequently, such accusations against Nicaragua are rather aimed at arbitrarily blaming Nicaragua for events in which it had absolutely no part, in order to create pretexts for new and more extensive acts of aggression against my country.

As has been stated on innumerable occasions by the Government of Nicaragua, this type of unfounded accusation reflects interests involved in promoting a climate of confrontation between the two countries. We have likewise pointed out that the cause of the tensions along the border is the continued presence and activities of the mercenary forces in the service of the United States, which use Honduran territory as a base for acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua categorically rejects the note from the Permanent Representative of Honduras and urges his Government to accept Nicaragua's proposal to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to dispatch a commission of investigation to the area of tension, which, with the participation of the Contadora Group, would identify the causes of the tension which exists and recommend appropriate measures for preventing a further worsening of the situation.

I request you to have this note circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/61-S/18536.

DOCUMENT S/18537

Letter dated 22 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*22 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the letter of Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As you were informed yesterday, once again on 21 December 1986 the Iraqi régime carried out yet another savage aerial bombardment against the residential areas of the city of Bakhtaran. As a result, 103 people have so far been reported martyred and 800 injured. These figures bring the toll of civilian casualties in residential areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past month to 2,106.

As you may observe, this trend indicates the absolute resolve of the war-monger régime of Iraq to use attacks on residential and non-military areas as a central tactic in its conduct of war. Unfortunately, despite repeated warnings by the Islamic Republic of Iran, no effective measures to halt or even de-escalate these inhumane attacks have been taken. These attacks, some of which have been investigated and documented by the United Nations team stationed in Teheran, represent real and obvious violations of one of the most important humanitarian rules pertaining to the protection of civilian persons and populations in time of war.

While the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves for itself the right to retaliate in kind against this inhumane crime, which has no precedent in human history, she expects you to take expeditiously and seriously all the necessary steps to halt these attacks and to punish the régime of Iraq for its obvious violations of the rules of international law.

At this juncture, the question as to whether the United Nations is indeed incapable of preventing such obviously monstrous crimes is the foremost question posed by the people of Iran and international public opinion.

It is hoped that immediate and decisive steps by you will constitute an answer to this question.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18539

Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*23 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our recent letters on the Iranian régime's persistence in striking purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18511 of 9 December 1986, I have the honour to inform you that on 22 December 1986 the city of Basra and the towns of Khanagin and Halabjah were shelled by Iranian long-range heavy artillery. This resulted in the death of one woman and the wounding of 20 civilian citizens, including three women.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18540

Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to inform you of another Iraqi massive bombardment of civilian quarters inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At 7.20 hours GMT, yesterday, Monday, 22 December 1986, Iraqi war planes raided the city of Islamabad-e-Gharb in Bakhtaran province. As a result of this dastardly bombardment of innocent civilians, 100 people have so far been

reported martyred, most of whom were women and children, while the toll of those injured is constantly increasing and an exact figure is not yet available. The search for further casualties, as well as the relief work, is continuing.

This Iraqi aerial attack against civilians was preceded by their attack on the city of Bakhtaran on the previous day, 21 December, an attack which left 103 innocent civilians martyred and 800 others injured.

The escalation of attacks against purely civilian centres by the Iraqi forces of aggression has only strengthened the resolve of the Muslim combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and if the Iraqi criminal rulers are not leashed and forced to respect the rules of international law by concerted and meaningful efforts of pertinent international bodies, constitutionally charged to uphold the authority of rules and principles of international law, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has no choice but to retaliate in kind in order to deter further acts of savagery by the Iraqi régime.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18542

Letter dated 24 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*24 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our recent letters concerning the criminal Iranian régime's persistence in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18539, I have the honour to inform you that two Iranian aircraft have bombed residential quarters in Sulaymaniyah governorate, causing the death of five civilian citizens and the wounding of 25 others.

In the afternoon yesterday, 23 December 1986, an Iranian aircraft carried out a raid in which it bombed a primary school in the border town of Khanaqin. This resulted in the death of seven civilian citizens, including four children and one woman, the wounding of 83 other civilian citizens, including 50 children, pupils of the primary school, the destruction of the school, 28 commercial stores, eight houses, one cinema and one privately owned ice-making plant, damage to one mosque, 20 houses and 42 commercial stores, the burning of seven civilian vehicles and damage to 11 vehicles and two buildings.

On 24 December residential quarters in the border town of Badrah were exposed to shelling by Iranian long-range artillery. This resulted in the wounding of one child and damage to five houses and two civilian vehicles.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18543*

Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*24 December 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 8 December 1986 [*S/18512*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 18 December. On that date, at 1440 hours (Pakistan standard time), two Afghan fighter aircraft penetrated 8 kilometres of Pakistan airspace and dropped two bombs in the Ali Mangal area of the Kurram Agency, as a result of which eight persons, including one woman, were killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office at Islamabad on 23 December and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/64-S/18543.

DOCUMENT S/18544

Letter dated 24 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 December 1986]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Security Council statement issued on 22 December 1986 [*S/18538*].

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text of the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Security Council statement of 22 December 1986

On 22 December 1986, the Security Council of the United Nations, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General [*S/18480*], issued a statement regarding the war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is evident that this statement does not reflect a position emanating from careful consideration of the report of the Secretary-General. Despite the fact that according to paragraph 6 of the report, "the positions of the two parties . . . at present . . . show no degree of coincidence which would provide a basis for the presentation of specific proposals designed to give effect to resolution 582 (1986)", the Security Council's call for the implementation of the said resolution presents an unrealistic and impractical approach.

As expressed in the previous statements by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Security Council resolutions 582 (1986) and 588 (1986)—adopted on the initiative of those Arab States which have lent their full-fledged support to the Iraqi aggressive régime in the course of the imposed war, and failing to solicit the participation and concurrence of the Islamic Republic of Iran—do not espouse impartiality. Moreover, the Council's emphasis on the important principle of peaceful resolution of disputes without reference to the fundamental principle of non-aggression—the violation of both of which by Iraq constitutes the root and essence of the present conflict—does not but reflect the Council's selective treatment of the Charter of the United Nations. It is hardly necessary to remind the Council that according to Article 1 of the Charter "suppression of acts of aggression" precedes peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again reiterates that as long as the Security Council does not muster the necessary political will to take a clear and unequivocal position on the all-out military aggression initiated by Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 September 1980, those paragraphs in resolution 582 (1986) pertaining to the cessation of hostilities will remain inapplicable. However, sections of resolution 582 (1986) dealing with other aspects of the imposed war as well as the proposals contained in paragraph 5 of the report of the Secretary-General provide positive bases for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the Security Council. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its willingness and readiness to co-operate within the framework of these proposals. In the wake of Iraqi attempts to internationalize and widen the scope of the imposed war, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its proposal for bilateral or multilateral regional security arrangements in accordance with international law and based upon respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of regional countries and the maintenance of neutrality with regard to the imposed war by non-participants. The Islamic Republic of Iran is still prepared to extend its full co-operation in the exploration of possibilities and the formulation of suitable security arrangements for the establishment of the long-term security of the Persian Gulf region.

The second part of the Security Council statement deals with the necessity of observance of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict which have consistently been strictly adhered to and fully affirmed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this regard, the widening of the conflict through the escalation of attacks by Iraq on purely civilian targets—the reports of which have been submitted to the Secretary-General by the United Nations inspection team stationed in Teheran—is of particular significance and urgency. It is hence incumbent upon the Security Council and the Secretary-General, through effective and serious measures, to play a positive and constructive role in mitigating the suffering of civilians and inhabitants of civilian areas. The Government of the Islamic Reublic of Iran welcomes any and all proposals and efforts to this end.

DOCUMENT S/18545

Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 December 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour and the sad duty to bring to your attention the continuation of the unprecedented violent acts of desperation by the Iraqi ruling criminals, the latest of which were carried out against innocent civilians of Bakhtaran and Islamabad-e-Gharb on Tuesday, 23 December 1986.

Sixty civilians have so far been reported martyred and 190 others injured when the war planes of the Iraqi forces of aggression raided the western city of Bakhtaran at 0525, 0930 and 1220 hours GMT on 23 December. These Iraqi aerial bombardments of the city of Bakhtaran took place as the United Nations team, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Muller Fimbeck, was inspecting residential centres bombed earlier by Iraqi planes on Sunday, 21 December, which left 103 civilians martyred and 800 others injured. The United Nations team was safely transferred to a shelter nearby during the renewed Iraqi attack.

Twelve civilians have so far been reported martyred and a number of others injured as a result of Iraqi aerial bombardment of Islamabad-e-Gharb at 1102 and 1130 GMT on 23 December. This city had been raided by Iraqi war planes on the previous day, as a result of which 100 civilians were martyred and a large number of others injured. The total toll of casualties is not yet available.

In the absence of a decisive and effective reaction from the relevant international bodies legally bound to preserve the credibility and to uphold the authority of those principles and rules of international law specifically designed to govern the conduct of hostilities, the ruling clique of Baghdad has felt at liberty to continue adding to and expanding its war crimes. As this trend of inaction and aloofness on the part of the international bodies continues, along with the insanity that has so overwhelmingly surrounded the rulers of Baghdad during the last days of

their political existence, the Islamic Republic of Iran finds no alternative but to reluctantly resort to such deterring retaliation as to put an end to the Iraqi continuous and flagrant violations of the rules and principles of international humanitarian law. Needless to add, the responsibility for such Iranian reaction rests wholly with the Iraqi criminal rulers.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18546

Letter dated 24 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the Friday sermon delivered by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 5 December 1986, which was broadcast by Teheran radio in the Persian language at 1850 hours (local time) on that day and which included the following statement:

> "All these people stand, imbued with great zeal, in full readiness to go to the front. This has a profound significance, which confirms the truth of the Islamic Republic's statement on many occasions that: 'We have not wearied of the war. This war can have only one end: the fall of the Zionist Baathist régime.' Of course, attempts have been and still are being made in the world to mislead people about this significant fact and to diminish its importance by alleging that this mobilization is a threat on the part of Iran's rulers. Indeed, these formations are in themselves a threat, but a threat against whom? We do not threaten those who do not wage war against us, but we are threatening the Iraqi régime . . . We are threatening that régime with a people numbering more than 40 million, with our faith, with our fighting men at the fronts and with our crushing blows that we shall unquestionably strike."

The content of this statement, which is in full conformity with the Iranian régime's well-known position with regard to launching aggression against Iraq and persisting in its continuation, constitutes a public and official admission of the commission of a blatant violation of the principles of the United Nations set forth in the Charter and proves once again, beyond any shadow of a doubt, that the policy of the Iranian régime does not recognize the political and legal fundamentals of international relations on which contemporary international organization rests.

If this fact has become an accepted truth, there is the even more important question of the international community's coexistence with it over the years of the Iranian war of aggression imposed on Iraq and its show of inability to provide peaceful solutions to put an end to the war on the basis of the principles and provisions of the norms of international conduct enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

This coexistence, which is, in fact, the shirking of joint responsibility to ensure the safeguarding of the abovementioned principles and provisions, represents a dangerous policy that cannot be passed over in silence, because, in addition to constituting a violation of the principles and provisions of the Charter, which imposed that joint responsibility, it will ultimately lead to encouragement of the policy of threat and of the use of force in international relations and will undermine the bases of international peace and security.

The United Nations is called upon now, more urgently than at any time in the past, to take the necessary legal measures to ensure compliance by political régimes that make war and destruction the cornerstone of their foreign policy—foremost among them being the Iranian régime—with the principles and norms of its Charter. That is the only way it can restore its credibility in the eyes of the peoples of the world.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18547

Letter dated 25 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 25 December 1986 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, informing you of the launching of fresh and large-scale armed aggression by the criminal Iranian régime with the aim of occupying more Iraqi territory.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 25 DECEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that, at 1910 hours (local time) on 24 December 1986, the armed forces of the Iranian régime launched fresh and large-scale armed aggression in southern Iraq with the aim of occupying more Iraqi territory. The Iraqi armed forces countered this aggression, in defence of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, and the fighting continues up to the present.

In numerous letters, the most recent of which was the letter addressed to you by our Permanent Representative yesterday, we have repeatedly drawn your attention and that of the Members of the United Nations to the official statements made successively over many months by the leaders of the Iranian régime threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and revealing the intention of occupying Iraq and establishing an Iranian puppet régime there.

In spite of its knowledge of this fact, which is beyond doubt in all international circles, the Security Council has remained hesitant to assume the responsibility conferred on it by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to take action with regard to the party that persists in war, aggression and expansionism. The most outstanding example of this hesitance is what happened after the Council's unanimous adoption of resolution 582 (1986) on 24 February 1986. Instead of there being a real effort on the part of the Council and the Secretariat to exert pressure on the transgressor party, expose its positions and intentions and take decisive legal measures to compel it to comply with the provisions of the Charter—after it had been clearly established, in Council resolutions and in your most recent report to the Council [*S/18480*], that a situation existed that presented a threat to regional and international peace and security—the Council merely issued a general statement that added nothing to the situation. This encourages the aggressor party to persist in its aggression, in disregard of the commitments binding on it.

The Iraqi Government requests the Security Council and you yourself to assume full responsibility under the Charter by condemning the Iranian aggression, by making the Iranian régime bear the responsibility for the continuation of the war and for the human and material losses and the threats to regional and international stability, peace and security resulting therefrom and by determining all the consequences under the Charter.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18548

Letter dated 25 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the news broadcast by Teheran radio in the Persian language at 1330 hours (local time) on 21 December 1986 concerning a meeting of the Iranian Consultative Assembly. The broadcast mentioned a statement by Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Assembly, about a so-called "Iraqi Opposition Conference to be held in Teheran this week". The text was as follows.

> "*The principal goal in convening this Conference is to determine Iraq's future in accordance with the aspirations of the Iraqi people.* First, we hope, of the Iraqi people, wherever they are, that, if they have views on Iraq's future and constitution, they will hasten to put them before the Conference. Secondly, we hope of *the representatives in the Assembly and of our people that they will make known their views* to the Conference mandated to determine the future of Iraq and that they will not fail to consummate the victories of the mighty sons of Islam. *God willing, we shall all participate in this important matter.*"

It should be noted that, at 1330 hours on 17 and 21 December Teheran radio broadcast similar statements by the Iranian régime's President, Khamenei, and the Prime Minister, Moussavi, successively.

These official Iranian statements, which came as a preface to the large-scale armed aggression now being launched by the Iranian armed forces against southern Iraq, as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq informed you today, and which prove anew the truth about the aggressionist expansionist nature of the Iranian régime, demonstrate emphatically once again that the Iranian régime absolutely does not recognize the principles and norms of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations that govern international relations, including those relating to sovereign equality of States and respect therefor, non-intervention in internal affairs, prohibition of the use of force or threat of force and the right of peoples to self-determination.

They also demonstrate beyond any shadow of doubt the most repugnant forms of international irresponsibility to be found in any political régime today.

The Iraqi Government draws the attention of Member States to these facts so that they may be under no delusion regarding the true nature of the régime in Iran and so that their conduct towards it may be in accordance with the obligations laid down by the Charter. At the same time, the Iraqi Government wishes to remind them that, as it has stated previously, the Iraqi people, which has bravely and capably countered all the evil, aggressive and expansionist schemes of the Iranian régime, know full well how to demonstrate its capability of defending its sovereignty.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18549

Letter dated 26 December 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*29 December 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you with deep regret that on 25 December 1986 the Iraqi régime, in continuation of its criminal disregard for the rules of international law, once again resorted to chemical weapons against Iranian troops on the eastern bank of Arvand river. More detailed information will be provided in due course.

The Iraqi conduct in the course of the imposed war—fully in line with the declared subscription of the Iraqi rulers to the Nazi doctrine of "total war"—is indeed an open challenge to the *raison d'être* of the most fundamental rules of international law governing the conduct of armed hostilities. The repeated use of banned chemical weapons by Iraq illustrates the deficiency of previous proclamations by the international community and necessitates the adoption of more serious and effective measures in order to preserve the credibility of the rules of international humanitarian law.

The absence of the necessary political will on the part of the international community to address the initial aggression by Iraq as well as its subsequent atrocities has further encouraged brutalities and acts of lawlessness, examples of which have been witnessed in the past few weeks. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its call upon the appropriate United Nations organs to take immediate and far-reaching measures to put an end to these savage acts by the Iraqi rulers.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18550

Letter dated 29 December 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *Arabic*]
[*29 December 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to our previous letters concerning the persistence of the criminal Iranian régime in striking at purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18542 of 24 December 1986, I have the honour to inform you that this régime, known for its savagery and brutality, is continuing its constant shelling of populated civilian areas, as follows.

1. The Iranian régime shelled residential quarters in the town of Khanaqin with long-range artillery. This resulted in damage to one house and one civilian vehicle. This occurred on Saturday, 27 December.

2. The criminal Iranian régime shelled residential quarters in the city of Basra with long-range artillery. This resulted in the wounding of five civilian citizens, including four Basra University students. This occurred on 28 December.

3. On the following day, the backward Iranian régime shelled residential quarters in the city of Basra, wounding two children.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18551*

Letter dated 30 December 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

[*Original*: *English*]
[*30 December 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America.

It is kindly requested that the enclosed statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vernon A. WALTERS
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/65-S/18551.

ANNEX

Statement made on 27 December 1986 by the President of the United States of America

Seven years ago, on December 27, 1979, the world awoke to find that the Soviet army had invaded its non-aligned, independent neighbor, Afghanistan. This stark act of aggression shattered many illusions about the Soviet Union. The murder of then-President Hafizullah Amin by invading Soviet forces quickly dispelled the Soviet claim that a limited contingent of Soviet troops—currently numbering 116,000 to 118,000 troops—was "invited" into Afghanistan by a friendly Government. The Afghan people did not invite the Soviets to bomb and burn their villages, to maim and orphan their children, to rewrite their history and to spurn their religion and culture. They did not invite the Soviets to destroy their fields and lay waste to vast portions of their country.

That in the face of this brutal onslaught the Afghan people still refuse to surrender is evidence that freedom cannot be bought, stolen, or wrenched from those determined to defend it. But the Afghan people alone cannot hope to defeat Soviet power. They need the support of governments and peoples everywhere. The Soviets must be made to understand that they will continue to pay a higher and higher price until they accept the necessity for a political solution involving the prompt withdrawal of their forces from Afghanistan and self-determination for the Afghan people.

Last month, 122 nations joined together in a resounding endorsement of a United Nations resolution calling for a political settlement predicated on the prompt and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops. If the Soviets truly want peace, let them present at Geneva a realistic timetable for the withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan. The United States, which has always supported a negotiated political solution to the war in Afghanistan, will place no barriers in the Soviets' way, should they decide to negotiate seriously an end to their occupation of Afghanistan. But empty gestures, such as the talk about peace and a settlement and sham "withdrawal" in October of a few Soviet regiments will not bring an end to the killing and destruction. Only a comprehensive settlement which ensures genuine independence, non-alignment and the safe and honorable return of refugees can bring about the process of national reconciliation and the rebuilding of Afghanistan.

As long as the Soviets and their Afghan surrogates continue to wage a war which threatens extermination of an entire people, that people will have the support of the international community—and our support—for their resistance.

The tragedy in Afghanistan makes it clear that none of us can take our own freedom for granted; all free nations must do what they can to preserve liberty from assault. Let us pledge at this joyless anniversary marking seven years of Soviet occupation to renew our efforts to seek a free and independent Afghanistan and peace on earth.

DOCUMENT S/18552*

Letter dated 31 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[31 December 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 2 p.m. on 31 December 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"On 24 December 1986, at 9.43 a.m., an aircraft of the Pakistan military air forces, at a speed of 750 kilometres per hour, penetrated 1 kilometre into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Boldak region and, after performing a reconnaissance flight, left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 9.59 a.m.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns this act of aggression of the Government of Pakistan and lodges a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan. It is demanded that the Government of Pakistan refrain from repeating such aggression; otherwise, the responsibility for the heavy consequences shall rest with the aggressive Government of Pakistan.

"Likewise, in order to cover up their own aggressive acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan have claimed that, on 18 December, the military forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have allegedly attacked Ali Mangal of Kurram Agency.

"After thoroughly investigating these charges of the Government of Pakistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers them totally void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is demanded that the Government of Pakistan put an end to such false allegations, which have no other result but a deterioration of the situation in the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/42/66-S/18552.

[1]Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[2]Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[3]*Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. the United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports, 1986*, p. 14.

[4]*Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/40/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

[5]*Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/41/13 and Add.1).

[6]*Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/40/35).

[7]*Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

[8]*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/41/35).

[9]*Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. A.

[10]*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[11]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

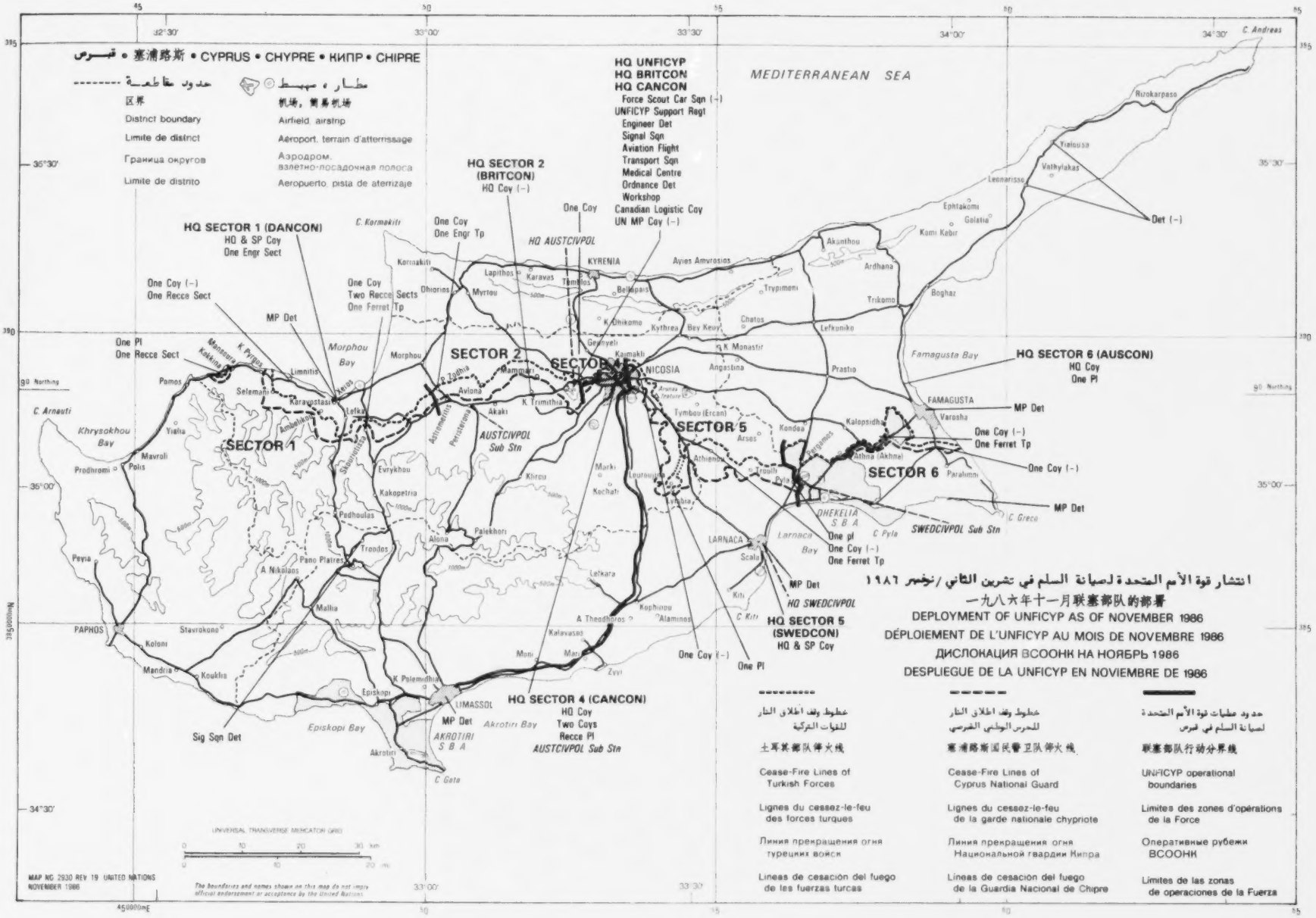
[12]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2251st meeting, para. 12.

[13]United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 382, No. 5475.

[14]*Ibid.*, vol. 1017, No. 14903.

[15]Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949. *Ibid.*, vol. 75, No. 972.

[16]Protocol I (relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts) and Protocol II (relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts). *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.


قبرص • 塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE
حدود مقاطعة
区界
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округов
Limite de distrito
مطار ، مهبط
机场，简易机场
Airfield, airstrip
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром, взлетно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
HQ UNFICYP
HQ BRITCON
HQ CANCON
Force Scout Car Sqn (-)
UNFICYP Support Regt
Engineer Det
Signal Sqn
Aviation Flight
Transport Sqn
Medical Centre
Ordnance Det
Workshop
Canadian Logistic Coy
UN MP Coy (-)
HQ SECTOR 1 (DANCON)
HQ & SP Coy
One Engr Sect
One Coy (-)
One Recce Sect
One Pl
One Recce Sect
MP Det
One Coy
Two Recce Sects
One Ferret Tp
HQ SECTOR 2
(BRITCON)
HQ Coy (-)
One Coy
One Engr Tp
HQ AUSTCIVPOL
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 3
SECTOR 5
SECTOR 6
AUSTCIVPOL Sub Stn
HQ SECTOR 6 (AUSCON)
HQ Coy
One Pl
MP Det
One Coy (-)
One Ferret Tp
One Coy (-)
MP Det
SWEDCIVPOL Sub Stn
DHEKELIA S.B.A.
One pl
One Coy (-)
One Ferret Tp
MP Det
HQ SWEDCIVPOL
HQ SECTOR 5
(SWEDCON)
HQ & SP Coy
One Coy (-)
One Pl
HQ SECTOR 4 (CANCON)
HQ Coy
Two Coys
Recce Pl
AUSTCIVPOL Sub Stn
MP Det
AKROTIRI S.B.A.
Sig Sqn Det
NICOSIA
LIMASSOL
LARNACA
PAPHOS
FAMAGUSTA
KYRENIA
Det (-)
C. Andreas
C. Kormakiti
C. Arnauti
C. Greco
C. Gata
Morphou Bay
Khrysokhou Bay
Episkopi Bay
Akrotiri Bay
Larnaca Bay
Famagusta Bay
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
MAP NO 2930 REV 19 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ١٩٨٦
一九八六年十一月联塞部队的部署
DEPLOYMENT OF UNFICYP AS OF NOVEMBER 1986
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1986
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА НОЯБРЬ 1986
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1986
خطوط وقف اطلاق النار للقوات التركية
土耳其部队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas
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MAP FOLLOWS

END OF

DOCUMENT

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